The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE BEECHER TRIAL.

General Tracy Still Delivering the Opening Address.

Card from Henry C. Bowen.

NEW YORK, February 26, 1875.

There was not the usual crowd this morning at the Tilton-Beecher trial, but all immediately concerned in the suit were promptly in their places. The cause of this falling off in attendance was doubtless owing to the fact that the newspapers published more of Mr. Tracy's address than he was able to deliver yesterday, and the people having read it in advance of the delivery, were disposed to let Mr. Tracy catch up without their countenance.

After speaking for nearly an hour, Mr. Tracy reached the point where the newspapers left him last night. He continued: I come to the alleged confession of his guilt that the defendant was charged with having made to Mr. Moulton and his wife. At the church committee Mr. Tilton said that his evidence against Henry Ward Beecher was in writing, and he did not then pretend that he had in his possession any oral confession of Beecher.

Moulton's Inconsistency.

In Moulton's statement of August 21st he stated that Beecher had confessed to him, but that was given in general terms, and not specifically. This was challenged, and it was not until his second statement that he came out with it boldly, and they would also remember that on his examination here he clothed his language in different terms to that he did in his second statement. You will remember how Moulton, on the witness stand, made a slip twice in regard to the words "sexual relations;" how in his second statement he omitted the word "sexual," and said when Beecher was confessing to him he used the word "relations." Moulton makes and invents the interview of January 2d with Beecher. Sunday came on the 1st of January, 1871, and the apology was written on that evening, and on the next day, which was the 2d of January, Moulton says he called on Mr. Beecher and had the interview. Now, gentlemen, the 2d of January of that year was New Year's day, when Mr. Beecher entertained over eight hundred callers, and we will show you that Moulton had no interview with him. The object of these interviews of Tilton and Moulton with Beecher in 1871 was to procure Tilton's return to the editorship of the *Independent*. They got

Bessie Turner

to retract the stories with regard to Tilton's intimacy with her. The actions of Tilton and Moulton showed they knew that Bessie Turner created these stories, and it was to their interest to get her out of the way—to get her out of Brooklyn—so that she might not interfere with their plans. They attempted to put the responsibility of her absence on Beecher for circulating stories with regard to his intimacy with Mrs. Tilton. They were careful to get her retractions of stories against Tilton that she had instrumental in raising. Do you gentlemen, this retraction was ded to benefit Beecher? You readily see it was not. This retion was obtained by Tilton and Moulton dreaded that Bessie Turner would ar in Court with a different story, and ey would have this retraction to bring against her. Was not it remarkable that the man who was alleged to have sent her away made no effort to obtain a retraction of her stories against him? But F. D. Moulton is the man who makes a suggestion of sending her away when he tells Beecher that Tilton is not able to send her away or pay her bills. Therefore, when retractions were to be got from every person who had circulated stories about Tilton, this girl it was determined to send out of the way, and Beecher said, "Let her go away, and if Tilton is unable I will bear the expenses." On January 2d or 4th there is an

Interview Between Beecher and Tilton

at Moulton's house, when Moulton upbraids Tilton for not showing hospitality at meeting with Beecher. Was this the action of a friend when speaking to an injured husband for not shaking hands with his wife's betrayer? Then comes the letter of February 7th to make more complete the reconciliation which these parties sought. Mrs. Tilton was aggrieved at the conduct of her husband, and to her Beecher writes a letter asking her to live with her husband and make his home happy. In his letter to Moulton he said his object was to see Mrs. Tilton's husband trusting and loving her with more even than the old love. Was this likely to be the conduct and expressions of a man who was charged with adultery? Counsel would not dwell upon the remaining letters which passed between the parties in that winter, or the remarkable story which the plaintiff told of his interview with Beecher over the paternity of his last child.

The Court here took the usual recess.

After the recess Mr. Tracy reviewed the plaintiff's relations with Mrs. Woodhull, claiming that Tilton's intimacy with her was not in the interest of Mr. Beecher, but of his own free choice, and that he stimulated Mrs. Woodhull's publication of the scandal, instead of trying to suppress it.

Mr. Tracy then said that so long as Tilton was prosperous he was

Silent as the Grave

concerning this scandal. As soon, however, as he was down and felt the need of Beecher's hand to lift him up, he began to agitate the matter. At this time Tilton had withdrawn his account with Woodruff & Robinson, and had no money. The importance of this would be obvious at another point of the case. Mr. Beecher's refusal to preside at the meeting at Steinway Hall was regarded as a sign of hostility by Tilton. In the following year, when Tilton returned from his lecturing tour in the West, the *Golden Age* required money, and Bowen was pushed for money which Tilton said he owed him. He makes a personal statement, sets it in type for publication in the *Golden Age*, and in it he incorporates the letter of January 1, 1871. He took one of these copies to Wilkison, and told him he would publish that statement unless Henry Ward Beecher did him justice. No demand for justice from Bowen, for that would not influence Wilkison! Wilkison said if that was published it would create

A Scandal Which Would Shake Christendom,

and advised him not to publish it. Tilton said that Beecher never offered him help in being kept in his situation on the *Independent*. If the counsel could show that this publication was threatened by Tilton to compel a recognition from Beecher as to the justice of his claim against Bowen, then it would be shown that this publication was threatened for the purpose of blackmail. He never intended to publish this statement, but that the two could be struck off only to compel the payment of this claim. Wilkison promised to aid him in getting money from Bowen if it was justly due him, as Wilkison said it would never do to have this published. And, gentlemen, on the 4th of April, Tilton had his $7,000 in his pocket from Bowen. But I do not say, gentlemen, that the obtaining of this money was blackmail, for it might have been due to Tilton.

General Tracy said, on approaching another part of his subject, that he desired to make

A Personal Explanation.

To this Mr. Beach objected, unless Mr. Tracy would go on the witness stand and verify his explanation.

Mr. Tracy replied that this he was quite willing to do.

The argument was engaged in by Mr. Evarts and ex-Judge Porter, the latter stating that Henry Ward Beecher would choose what counsel he pleased to defend him.

Mr. Beach disclaimed that he dictated what counsel Beecher should employ, but he was of the opinion that General Tracy had already exceeded the bounds of propriety laid down in the counsel's opening.

Judge Neilson said it was the duty of counsel to speak only of facts which he intended to prove.

Judge Porter said that the facts which General Tracy referred to were facts which they intended to prove, and here the matter dropped.

General Tracy then continued: I am charged with preparing questions for the plaintiff's wife before she appeared before the Committee. The plaintiff says I told him so. Now, gentlemen, shall you say you that I met Mrs. Tilton only thirty or forty minutes before she appeared before the committee, and that I never told plaintiff so. I was introduced to her by her step-father, Judge Morse, and it was so dark that I could hardly see her face. I went to the committee and prepared them for Mrs. Tilton, and I said to her only the words: "Mrs. Tilton, do not feel offended at any questions that may be asked you, as they are not intended to give you offense." No such conversation as reported by the plaintiff ever occurred between Mrs. Tilton and me, and it is an unnecessary reflection cast by the plaintiff on his wife. When I was consulted about the Woodhull publication by Woodruff, I did not then know Beecher personally. I then understood that my services were not to be professional, and were only as a friend of the firm of Woodruff & Robinson, and to be merely a friendly consultation. I desired to examine certain papers in Moulton's possession, and, therefore, had an interview with him at his house. The Woodhull publication was gone over paragraph by paragraph, and Moulton denied

The Pistol Scene,

as he did here also. He denied giving Mrs. Woodhull the information contained in the publication. In reply to my question as to how the story of Mrs. Woodhull arose, Moulton said I had better see Tilton. Mr. Tilton came up there before I left, with a manuscript, which he began reading to me. This was substantially the "True Story," but the "True Story" as a complete document was never shown me, and the only charges contained in that document were those of improper proposals. Tilton denied being the author of the Woodhull scandal, as he also did here. They say that I proposed silence. Now, this theory could not be true, unless Tilton had said that the publication of his "True Story" was the only way of meeting the Woodhull scandal, and between two things,

The Safest Course

would be to preserve silence. This was the last time I was consulted by these parties, and I stepped down and out of the case in December, 1872, and was out of it until after the publication of the Bacon letter, when Moulton sent for me and said he wanted me to come again into the case. I was very angry on hearing of this publication. I went into Beecher's service as counsel at the instance of Moulton in June, 1874. When I learned of Tilton preferring charges of adultery against Beecher, and that he had changed his course of action, I went to him and told him that I did not consider myself bound to keep the trust with him, and was released from my promise not to appear as counsel for Beecher. I have consulted with my associates, and they considered I was within the bounds of propriety in appearing in this case. This, gentlemen, said counsel, is the history of my connection with the matter.

The Court here adjourned. Mr. Tracy will continue on Monday.

Card from Bowen.

The following card from Mr. Henry C. Bowen is published this afternoon:

"The statements made by Mr. B. F. Tracy, in his opening address to the Court and jury, in the Brooklyn scandal case, so far as said statements refer to me, as having been engaged in any conspiracy whatsoever, are malignant falsifications from beginning to end; are destitute of even one particle of truth, as said Tracy can learn if he will call me to the witness stand, in which event he will find out that I do not believe in the false doctrine said to be taught by him—that lying is justifiable under certain circumstances."

(Signed) "HENRY C. BOWEN,
"NEW YORK, February 26, 1875."

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

WASHINGTON, February 26, 1875.

SENATE.

The House Tariff Bill.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.), from the Committee on Finance, reported back the Tax and Tariff bill, which recently passed the House, and stated that the committee was equally divided upon the bill. He gave notice that he would call it up as soon as the Civil Rights bill should be disposed of. Placed on the table.

Freedman's Bank.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee on Finance, reported adversely on the bill to secure the depositors in the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company from ultimate loss, and it was indefinitely postponed.

Stamps on Liquor Barrels.

Mr. BAYARD, from the same committee, reported favorably on the bill to amend section 3,342 of the Revised Statutes, introduced by him on the 3d inst., and it was passed. The bill requires breweries to affix upon the spigot hole on every barrel containing fermented liquor, the proper stamp when such barrel is sold or removed from the brewery or warehouse, and also requires the stamp to be canceled at the time of affixing the same, by writing or imprinting thereon the name of the manufacturer of liquor.

Refunding of Customs Duties.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, called up the House bill restricting the refunding of customs duties, and prescribing certain regulations of the Treasury Department. Passed.

Equalization of Bounties.

Mr. LOGAN asked to take up the bill for the equalization of bounties, but objection was made.

In Memoriam.

Mr. FERRY (Conn.) gave notice that at three o'clock to-morrow, if, under the arrangement in regard to the Civil Rights bill, he could do so, he would ask the indulgence of the Senate to present some resolutions and also submit remarks in reference to his late colleague, Governor Buckingham.

Deductions from Sentences.

Mr. CONKLING, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably on the House bill to provide for deductions from terms of sentences of United States prisoners. Placed on the calendar.

The Civil Rights Bill.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the consideration of the Civil Rights bill was resumed.

Mr. THURMAN moved to strike out in the fourth section, in regard to the qualifications of jurors, the words "or of any State," so that it would read "no citizen, possessing all other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law, shall be disqualified for service as a grand or a petit juror in any Court of the United States, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." In support of his amendment he argued that Congress had no power, under the Fourteenth Amendment, to prescribe qualifications for jurors in State Courts.

Debate ensued between Messrs. Morton and Thurman.

The question being on the amendment of Mr. Thurman, and no Senator desiring to speak, the Chair (Carpenter) was about to take a vote, when Mr. BAYARD raised a point of order that under an agreement yesterday, a vote could not be taken before two o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

Mr. MORTON said he understood that if no one desired to speak, a vote on the Civil Rights bill could be taken before to-morrow afternoon, and that measure could be put out of the way.

Pending the discussion the Senate went into executive session, and at five o'clock a recess was taken till 7:30.

HOUSE.

A Compromise.

Immediately after the meeting of the House, this morning, a proposition was made by Mr. RANDALL to the effect that if the Republicans would agree to take up the Sundry Civel appropriation bill and discuss it until five o'clock, when a recess should be taken until hals paft seven, at which time the Force bill should be taken up for debate only, the opposition would not insist upon the reading of the journal, which would save some two hours.

Mr. COBURN gave notice that to-morrow at one o'clock, he should call the previous question on the Force bill.

The Republicans accepted the proposition, and at twelve o'clock the House went into Committee of the Whole on the

Sundry Civil Appropriation Bill.

When the clause making an appropriation of ten thousand dollars for the purchase of Miss Ransom's painting of Major General Thomas, and of twenty-five thousand dollars for the purchase of Carpenter's painting of the "Signing of the Emancipation Proclamation" were reached, Messrs. CLYMER and FYAN made the point of order that they were appropriations not authorized by existing laws.

Mr. GARFIELD suggested that the points of order were not well taken, but the Chairman (Hosking) sustained the objections, and the clauses were striken out.

Mr. GARFIELD said he had never before heard of such a ruling.

On motion of Mr. CONGER, and after speeches by himself and Mr. BASS, an item of $20,000 was inserted for maintaining a light ship off the mouth of the Detroit river, Lake Erie.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) offered an amendment appropriating $5,000 to defray the expenses of a suit ordered to be brought by the Commissioner of the General Land Office to recover possession of Panoche Grande ranche, in California, (the famous McGarrahan, or New Idria, claim.)

The hour of five o'clock having arrived, the committee at this point (having gone through less than half of the bill) rose, and the House took a recess till 7½ o'clock, the evening session to be for debate on the Force bill.

Equal Rights at the Naval Academy.

BALTIMORE, February 26.—A letter from Annapolis says that another cadet has been dismissed from the Naval Academy, on account of a colored cadet, during this week. Gordon Claude, of Annopolis, a cadet engineer, was ordered to fence with a negro midshipman, which he refused to do. He was then told to resign. He would not do that, though he is disliked to disobey orders. He was then informed that he should consult with his parents. This he did. When his father, Dr. Abram Claude, said he would not advise him, leaving it to the young man's judgment. Dr. Claude, however, went to the Superintendent and told him that his son was raised as a Southerner and not on a social equality with the negro, and he would not advise him to do what he would not do himself. On this Claude was expelled on Wednesday.

Dr. De Koven's Acceptance of the Bishopric of Illinois.

CHICAGO, February 26.—The following letter of acceptance from Dr. De Koven will be published for the first time in the morning papers:

"RACINE, February 15, 1875.—To the Rev. Dr. Chase and others: My Dear Brethren—In reply to your letter informing me of my election to the Bishopric of Illinois, allow me to say that I hereby accept the office to which the Diocese has elected me, and should the Standing Committee and the Bishops approve the testimonials and consent to the consecration, I will, with the help of God, seek to be to you a faithful and loving Bishop.

"I am, respectfully and truly, your brother and servant in Christ.

(Signed) "JAMES DE KOVEN."

SECOND EDITION

HARRISBURG.

The Bill in Relation to Criminal Courts in Alleghenv County Signed.

The Salaries of Philadelphia and Allegheny County Judges.

SENATE.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 26, 1875.

Criminal Courts in Allegheny County.

The bill directing the manner in which Judges shall be detailed in Allegheny county to hold Criminal Courts was passed and signed by the Governor.

Bills Passed.

Relating to stay of execution where the bail is likely to prove insolvent.

To make valid all bonds heretofore used by cities of the third class.

To authorize the holding of separate courts at the same time in counties in which the court is constituted of two or more law Judges.

Relating to investments held by executors and other fiduciaries.

Regulating the applications for divorces in case of lunatic wives.

Fixing the compensation of township election officers.

Judicial Salaries.

The Judicial Salary bill was taken up. Yesterday's vote fixing the salaries of Country Judges at $5,000 and City at $5,000, was reconsidered and the motion voted down.

A sharp debate occurred on Mr. Dill's motion to fix the salaries of Philadelphia Judges at $6,000 and the Allegheny Judges at $5,000.

Mr. RUTAN stated that he had an intimation that the Supreme Court would decide any bill unconstitutional that fixed the compensation of the Philadelphia and Allegheny Judges below that they received when the Constitution was adopted. The Philadelphia Judges received $5,000 from the State and $2,000 from Philadelphia, and the Allegheny judges $5,000 from the State and $1,000 from Allegheny county.

Further consideration was postponed till Tuesday.

Earnings of Miners.

Mr. STANTON introduced a bill fixing a common basis from which to calculate the earnings of miners.

Notaries Public.

William G. White, Charles Evans, Clark H. Johnson, Wilbur F. McKelroy, and Jas. S. Phillips, of Pittsburgh; Wm. H. Sterrett, of Allegheny City, and James Green, of Oakdale Station, were nominated by the Governor for Notaries Public.

Adjourned to Monday evening.

HOUSE.

Laid Over.

Mr. Lusk's resolution that hereafter no debate take place on bills on first reading was laid over.

Contested Election.

The Committee on Elections reported that Rosenmiller, of Lancaster, was entitled to his seat. Adopted.

Appropriation Bills.

Mr. GRAHAM, of Allegheny, offered a resolution that hereafter appropriation bills shall have precedence over all others. Laid over.

Cost of Liquor Licenses.

Mr. LONG offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Vice and Immorality to ascertain and report the amount charged in the several counties for licenses to sell liquor. Referred.

State Treasury.

Mr. SMITH, of Berks, moved to resume consideration of the resolution offered by him on January 15th for the appointment of a committee to investigate the affairs of the State Treasury.

Mr. MITCHELL raised the point of order that the resolution could only be considered under the head of unfinished business, which order had not yet been reached.

After considerable debate Mr. SMITH withdrew his motion.

Remonstrance.

Mr. LONG presented a remonstrance from citizens of Allegheny county against the Pipe Line bill.

Dividing Cities Into Classes.

Mr. LONG reported from the Committee on Corporations, favorably, the bill dividing cities into classes.

The committee reported numerous bills.

Adjourned till Monday evening at 7½ P. M. K.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

The Wall of a Burned Building Crashes Through the Roof of a Church Filled With People—Five Persons Killed and Over Fifty Injured.

NEW YORK, February 26, 1875.

The storm last night was the most severe of the season. Rain descended in torrents and the wind blew a hurricane. The only disaster reported is that at St. Andrew's Catholic Church, Duane street. It is believed that over fifty persons were in the church during the terrible panic in the church, many of whom were removed to their homes by their friends. Thus far the death list amounts to five, but several of the injured cannot live.

Shreds of clothing scattered through the church bear testimony to the terrible nature of the panic which seized the congregation.

When Bishop Laughlin and assistants had removed from the church, Thursday night, the firemen turned their attention to the other walls of Shaw's burned building, which threatened to fall. They feared to take them down, but soon desisted under the orders of Coronor Eickhoff, who said they should not be demolished until the jury summoned for the inquest had viewed them. This morning at 8 o'clock, when a portion of wall tumbled down, smashing the roof of the wash-house of Sweeney's Hotel, and crashing again through the roof of the church. The sacristy is piled high with a collection of vestments, crockery, glass, and prayer books and other articles which were abandoned by their owners in their terror. A few coins and medals were also picked up, though no claims for any of these valuables have yet been made.

Of the wounded, Patrick Lovelle is said to be the only person in immediate danger of death.

James M. Shaw, owner of the burned building, has been arrested and held to bail by the Coroner. The condition of the walls of the burned building had given the pastor of St. Andrew's church some anxiety, and he was assured the sexton says, that the forms required by law had been complied with by the architect before he had attempted to undertake to rebuild them. On the other hand, it is said, an engineer of the fire department warned Father Curran that the walls of the burned building were unsafe, and that no one should be allowed in the gallery endangered by their fall. A deputy superintendent of the Building Department says no communication of any kind in relation to the condition of the walls was received from the fire department, and adds that neither he nor any other person in the Building Department saw any indications of weakness in the wall which rendered its fall likely or even possible.

UTAH.

The Mormon Divorce Case—A Decision Giving Ann Eliza $3,000 Per Month Alimony Pending the Trial.

SALT LAKE, February 26.—A Decision was made last evening by Judge McKean in the case of Ann Eliza in her application for a divorce and alimony. The decision is that Ann Eliza receive $3,000 per month alimony pending the trial, the alimony to date from the filing of the complaint, which was about twenty months ago. There was loud applause in the Court room after the close of the reading of the decision. To-day Judge McKean made an order that within ten days from the service Brigham Young shall pay $3,000 attorneys' fees, and in twenty days from the service $9,500.

Incendiarism in Indiana Coal Mines.

INDIANOPOLIS, Feb. 26.—The coal shafts of the Jackson Coal Company, Smith, Reed & Co., and Veach, Hall & Co., near Brazil, were burned by incendiaries last night. The miners were out on a strike, and had made frequent threats of violence if the owners held out. Mr. Jackson yesterday gave his miners a last opportunity to resume work, stating that unless they did, men would be brought in to take their places. It was reported that a lot of colored miners had already reached this city on their way to supercede the strikers, and this precipitated the crime.

The loss is probably from $10,000 to $15,000 to each mine, with little insurance, as it is understood that several insurance companies have canceled their policies, anticipating trouble.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Steamship Foundered.

LONDON, February 26.—Intelligence has been received here that the steamship Hong Kong, from this place for Japan, foundered off the island of Abiel Curia, Indian ocean. Nineteen persons are reported saved, and six are known to have been drowned, and eighteen missing.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The House Tariff Bill Reported to the Senate.

The Indemnity for the Virginius Outrage.

WASHINGTON, February 26, 1875.

The House Tariff Bill.

The Senate Finance Committee reported the Tax and Tariff bill without amendment and without recommendation. A majority of the committee would have preferred to amend the bill in various particulars, but at least four of the eight members now in Washington believed that to amend the bill at all would imperil its enactment in consquence not only of the conflicting views in the Senate, but of the difficulty of reaching the bill when it is returned to the Speaker's table in the House for action on any amendments which the Senate and the majority of the House might be willing to agree to. A number of Senators will, however, move amendment in the Senate, some with the view to improving the bill, and others with the purpose of killing it altogether.

The Virginius Question.

The announcement of the formal signature to the terms of settlement of the Virginius question seems to be premature, as it is known from the best authority that the final conclusion of the arrangement has to await the formal recognition of the new Government of King Alfonso by the United States. The credentials and instructions under this head are now on their way to Minister Cushing. The preliminary agreement stipulates for the payment of eighteen thousand dollars in full satisfaction of the Virginius claims of a personal character and the abandonment on the part of Spain of all reclamations against the United States. The autograph letter from Alfonso to the President is purely formal, briefly announcing his accession to the throne, and expressing his desire for the continuance of good relations. No day has yet been fixed by the Secretary of State for the presentation of this letter to the President by the Spanish Minister, but it is presumed it will not take place until the Government of King Alfonso shall have been recognized by our Government through its representative at Madrid and the pending questions satisfactorily adjusted.

Report on the Vicksburg Investigation.

Representatives Speer, of Pennsylvania, and O'Brien, of Maryland, of the Mississippi Special Committee, have united in a report, giving a history of the troubles in Vicksburg, which culminated in rebellion on December 7th. They deny that any White League organization exists in the State, and, like all Democratic investigating committees, charge the Republicans and negroes with being the cause of all the political troubles in that State.

The Pacific Mail Subsidy.

The Committee on Ways and Means this afternoon were completing their report on the Pacific Mail subsidy. It is intimated that the report will recommend that measures be taken to have two of the persons who received large sums prosecuted for perjury. The committee will also report the bill recognizing none but properly authenticated attorneys in business before Congress.

Nominations Confirmed.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: Harvey Jewell, Judge of the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, and Jas. N. Tyner, of Indiana, Second Assistant Postmaster General.

LEGISLATURES.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, February 26.—In the Senate, after a long discussion, the bill to take from municipal corporations the power to restrain the sale of native wine, ale and beer, failed to pass by one vote; yeas 18, nays 16.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, GA., February 26.—The Legislature has declared unconstitutional, null and void the second series of six hundred thousand dollars in bonds endorsed by the State in 1870, issued to the Macon and Brunswick Railroad, said endorsement having been declared binding by the Legislature of 1872. The first series of bonds, amounting to $300,000, was declared valid and binding on the State.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., Feb. 27, 1875.

Probabilities for To-day.

For Tennessee and the Ohio valley, lower lakes and Middle States, rising barometer, colder and northerly winds, and partly cloudy weather, except possibly a slight barometric depression in the southern portion of the Middle States, with opposing warmer southerly winds in Tennessee and Virginia.

Annual Report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—The 28th annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company shows that the gross earnings of all lines east and west of Pittsburgh during the year were $62,938,351: expenses, including rentals, interest, dividends, &c., $39,422,645; net earnings, $23,515,705: earnings of the main line and its Pennsylvania branches, $22,642,571; expenses, excluding taxes, $14,170,191; net earnings after paying rentals, $9,386,924. A statement relative to the lines west of Pittsburgh shows that the net result, after paying all leases and other rentals, interest, dividends, and incidental charges, including $844,338—more than seven per cent. on the entire capital stock of the Pennsylvania Company.

The Steamer Argosy Sunk.

CINCINNATI, February 26.—Dispatches report the sinking of the steamer Argosy, laden with 1,200 barrels of salt, at Middleport, Ohio, this morning. She was full of ice from broken gorges above. A heavy cake struck the Argosy on the larboard side just forward of the cylinder. She was backed into shore and sank in six feet of water, but as the river is rising rapidly, the water at last accounts was over the boiler deck. No steamers in port having steam up, little of the cargo could be saved. The boat was old, valued at about $4,000, owned by Eddy and William Palstry, and will be a total loss.

Meeting of Coal Miners at Pottsville, Pa.

POTTSVILLE, PA., February 26.—At a meeting of the Executive Board of the Miners and Laborers Benevolent Association, held here to-day, a resolution was passed demanding after March 15th a basis of $2.75 for contract and $3 for day labor.

THE LATEST NEWS.

—The steamship Vicksburg, from Port Royal, S. C., for New York, went ashore last Thursday night near Fire Island. She is a total loss. The crew, except the cook, were saved. The cargo consisted of cotton and fruit.

—The New Orleans *Republican* of Friday contains an elaborate article, claiming that the Eads bridge at St. Louis, while it is an obstruction to the upper river commerce, is also an engineering failure, and that the Eads jetty scheme is one to delay the permanent improvement at the river's mouth, in the interest of the bridge stock and St. Louis' local railroad rings.

—A report came from Washington yesterday that ex-Senator Nye had mysteriously disappeared from a railroad train between Richmond and Alexandria. A telegram from Richmond says he was found there, all safe, and nearly nude. It seemed he stepped out just as the train started and concealed himself in the depot. Some fears have lately been felt by his friends that his mental faculties are waning.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The concluding performances of the Majiltons will be given this afternoon and evening, and we doubt not that they will be greeted with full houses. Their displays of agility, together with the singing of Mrs. Bowler, afford a very good entertainment.

Next week comes Oliver Doud Byron.

The Gounod Club.

There is every prospect that the presentation of the opera of "Martha" by the Gounod Club, next Tuesday evening, at Library Hall, will be as much of a success as either of the other entertainments that have been given by the club this season. The sale of reserved seats, which is taking place at Klebers, has been quite large.

Franklin Bowling Hall.

There is not in Allegheny county a bowling alley as complete in all its appointments, nor one at which as much pleasure can be enjoyed, as at the one connected with the Franklin House, at Nos. 73 and 75 Fifth avenue.

Auction Sale!!!

Last day of the great Clothing Sale at No. 92 Market street. The entire stock will be closed out to-day to the highest bidder. Remember the place, No. 92 Market street.

S. MEYER,
Auctioneer.

Made by Marvin & Co. is a sufficient guarantee for their excellence, the Nic Nac Cream Biscuit. Sold by all grocers. Try them. WS.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencillings of Passing Events.

····The city officials who were off on an excursion to Washington have returned.

····The Police and Survey Committees of Allegheny Councils will meet on Monday evening.

····The railroad coal miners have decided to work for nothing less than three cents a bushel.

····Policemen promenade their Penn avenue beats three abreast. Woe to the burglars who endeavor to stop them.

····The report of the proceedings of the Board of Health, printed in another column, will be found quite interesting.

····An old-fashioned spelling match will be held next Friday evening in the lecture room of the Third Presbyterian church.

····Several coal boats and barges belonging to Keeling & Co., were sunk near the head of Brunot's Island yesterday morning.

····Ortwein's body was buried, as had been requested by him before his execution, by Pastor Hertzberger, on Thursday afternoon.

····The Street sub-committee on the location of Smallman street meets next Wednesday at Wainwrights brewery. A very good place to meet.

····It is rumored that a lot of colored puddlers from Richmond, Virginia, will be brought here next week to work in some of the city mills.

····A general meeting of the boilers and helpers will be held at two o'clock on Monday afternoon in City Hall. No other class of persons will be admitted.

····The pay rolls of the Allegheny Board of School Controllers will be honored on Monday, though due yesterday. The bills receivable of the Allegheny Trust Co. are not running to any great extent.

····A boat house belonging to Mr. Robert Omsler, which was stationed near Herr's Island, in the Allegheny river, was carried down the stream on Thursday night, involving a loss of about $400.

····An examination of Sweet, a prisoner in jail on the charge of the United States Court for alleged counterfeiting, is being made by Drs. McKelvey and Pollock to see whether or not his attacks of paralysis are genuine.

····James Kelso and wife filed a bill in equity in the Common Pleas Court No. 2 yesterday, against Jane Lighthill et al. The orators seek to recover a fourth interest in an acre of ground in the First ward, Allegheny.

····John Gilchrist was committed to jail yesterday by Alderman Allen, for attempting to shoot his wife, while in a state of intoxication on Thursday night. He fired three shots at her, one of which took effect in her head.

····The Legislative visitors arrived in the city yesterday, and visited the Morganza farm and House of Refuge. They will "do" the Penitentiary and Dixmont to-day, and then return to Harrisburg by the evening train.

····The entertainment given by the Fourth Ward Literary Society last night, at Odd Fellow's Hall, on the South Side, for the benefit of the poor of that section, was well attended, and very successful. It will be repeated this evening.

····A young girl while on her way to the factory yesterday morning about five o'clock, was waylaid by a villain on Robinson street near Balkam street. Her screams attracted assistance, and the villain fled without accomplishing his purpose.

····Chief of Police McCandless last evening received a dispatch from Jno. N. Pegh, at Saxonburg, stating that the horse, buggy harness and saddle recently stolen from Adam Wagner, of the Eighteenth ward, had been recovered, and were in his possession.

····The new election law provides for the election of a Register Assessor, whose duty is to register the names of the voters in the district. At the last election a number of precincts failed to elect this officer, but the vacancy occasioned thereby will probably be filled by the County Commissioners.

····In looking over the real estate transfers, we notice deeds filed for record by which D. Gregg, Esq., gives to his children Johnston and Penn avenue, a two-story brick dwelling on Wood street, amounting to over one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This is surely commendable in giving part while in his life time and enjoying it with them.

····The will of Sarah McCrew, wife of Dr. John B. McCrew, and late of West Elizabeth borough, was filed in the Register's office yesterday. Decedent's son, the Rev. Wm. Flinn, is appointed executor. The will of John Martin, deceased, of Fawn township, was also filed. John Ross Martin is appointed sole executor.

····Jim Crilly and Dick McDonough, who are supposed to be familiar with the garroting and robbing of P. Page, of Allegheny, a few nights ago, were arrested yesterday by Detectives Demmel and O'Mara in a Third avenue "dive." Joe Milligan, who is also supposed to be implicated in the affair was arrested on Wednesday last. They will all have a hearing on Tuesday next.

PERSONAL.

····Deputy Mayor Salisbury's rheumatism has let up on him enough to let him out again.

····J. B. Washington, Auditor of the P., W. & B. R. R., personated one of the old Continentals at the recent Martha Washington tea party in Baltimore.

····Judge McCandless proposes to retire from the bench, in the event of continued good health, when he is seventy years of age, which is the limit of age on the Judicial bench.

····Dr. W. S. Snively has, after no little time and labor, prepared for publication the annual report of the Board of Health, a number of elegantly colored charts indicating the monthly rise, progress and decline of disease and death.

····It was Mr. Louis Moni, Councilman from the Fourth ward, Allegheny, who fell through the treadle work at the Railroad bridge on Thursday evening. His many friends will be glad to hear that he is not so badly injured as was at first supposed, and that he is now doing well.

····We extend acknowledgments to Superintendent Cordier for a pamphlet copy of the Fifth Annual report of the Allegheny County Workhouse. The interesting facts in the document were gleaned from the advance sheet, published in the GAZETTE a short time ago.

····Mr. C. B. Gillespie has been appointed Assistant Clerk of Courts, in place of Mr. D. K. McGonnigle, who has resigned,—agreeably reminding us of the paternal fraternity, who are indebted to him for many courtesies. Since "Davy" would go, however, it is well that he is to have such a competent successor.

ALLEGHENY POOR BOARD.

Report for the Last Quarter.

Secretary McGonnigle of the Allegheny Poor Board has completed his report for the last quarter ending January 10th, of which the following contains the most important statements: Whole number receiving out door relief 1,037, adults (over sixteen) 506, children 531, males 559, females 470, white 989, colored forty-eight.

Of the above 384 of the adults were residents of the city, and 122 non-residents, 108 of the latter being "tramps." Also adults were born in Allegheny, forty-one in Pennsylvania outside of this city, sixty-one in other States of the Union, eighty-two in Germany, 239 in Ireland, thirty-three in England, thirty-one in Wales, four in Scotland, two in France, and four in other foreign countries. 243 were unable to either read or write, twenty-eight were never married, seventy-two were widowed and 466 married; 179 were abstinents, 326 moderate drinkers and one intemperate.

Of the 108 tramps, eighty-six were male and twenty-two female; 328 of those relieved were in destitution, caused by want of work or temporary sickness; twenty-six were destitute by reason of old age or permanent disability; fourty-four by reason of death or desertion of father or husband.

CASH EXPENDED.

Paid for medical attendance	$ 135 00
Salaries to other persons connected with out-door relief	250 03
Paid for medicines	806 09
Paid cash	1,790 70
Value shoes and clothing given	76 05
Paid incidental expenses	218 47
Paid for coal	145 96
Paid for coffins	252 00
Total	$3,674 30

Wm. J. Fullerton.

our well-known Merchant Tailor, corner Third avenue and Smithfield street, wishes to inform his customers and the public generally that he has just returned from the Eastern markets with a very large and well selected stock of goods in his line. He goes early to secure bargains, and gets the first choice of new goods. Please call and examine his new stock.

GEORGE W. SPENCER, DENTIST, 254 PENN AVENUE.

Fine Gold Filling a Specialty.

No cheap humbug work. First class operations only, at a fair and reasonable compensation. Artificial teeth. Human eyes, nose and palates.

Teeth extracted without pain, by the use of nitrous oxide, a safe harmless and pleasant anæsthetic. Office hours from 8 A. M., until 9 P. M.

Excelsior.

The above is a word which has very little significance in these days when applied to arts or trades, but our readers will find its old-time meaning fully verified in the manufactures of Thomas Davage, No. 57 First avenue, who makes to order of the best materials all styles of blocks and pumps, in the most durable style of workmanship. His blocks, pumps, and other manufactures are admitted to be double the value of those made by any other establishment.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PIONEER

LAMP, OIL AND GLASSWARE HOUSE.

R. P. WALLACE & CO.,

No. 39 Wood Street, Pittsburgh,

Manufacturers and Jobbers in Oils, Lamps, Chandeliers; also, Window Glass, Prescription Vials and Table Glassware. The attention of cash and short time buyers is invited to our large and well assorted stock, which we are prepared to offer at the lowest prices yet reached.

R. P. WALLACE & CO.

OLD TEA HOUSE.

TEAS,

A SPECIALTY.

For Twenty Cents.

1 can Winslow's Corn	20 cents
1 can Tomatoes	20 cents
1 can Pineapple	20 cents
1 can Green Peas	20 cents
1 can Strawberries	20 cents
1 can Pears	20 cents
1 can Cherries	20 cents
1 can Peaches, Plums	20 cents
1 can Succotash	20 cents
1 can Peaches, 3 lbs	20 cents
1 can Apricots	20 cents
1 can Blackberries	20 cents
1 can Gooseberries	20 cents
1 can Blueberries	20 cents
1 can Quinces	20 cents
1 quart bottle Tomato Catsup	20 cents
1 bottle Table Sauce	20 cents
1 lb New York Coffee	20 cents
2 bottles French Mustard	20 cents

☞All Groceries Sold at Wholesale Prices.

D. M. JENKINS,
20 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

WANTED.

WANTED—GENTLEMEN TO OCCUPY Front Rooms (first and third floors) in a first-class new house. Best location on the Allegheny Parks—without board—prices very low. In

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

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OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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KING, REED & CO.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1875.

BONDS at Frankfort 99¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 30½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¼.

THE Chicago communists hadn't the nerve.

WALLACE will resign his seat in the Legislature next Wednesday.

THE House has not yet been able to see the propriety of giving our Judges a salary commensurate with the dignity of the judicial office, and $5,000 is to be the limit.

GOVERNOR BIGLER is busy looking after the interests of the Centennial, and speaks with confidence and enthusiasm of the work that has thus far been done on the Exhibition buildings.

GENERAL HURLBUT'S report on Mississipi affairs ridicules the idea of designating as battles, the killing of negroes, and says it was nothing else than massacre. The report wisely commends the President's action in the matter.

GORDON CLAUDE, of Annapolis, Md., is a high-toned Southerner, whose ideas of social equality would not permit him to fence with the colored cadet, Baker, at the Naval Academy; and Gordon justly got a dismissal for his insubordination.

THEY propose to attach the property of Hon. Wm. S. King, of Minnesota, to recover the amount he is charged with receiving in the Pacific Mail Subsidy business. That will either bring William or the money,—it matters very little which.

THE meeting of City Councils to-day promises to be an unusually interesting one, inasmuch as there is to be some final disposition made of the Appropriation Ordinance—upon which subject there is a difference of opinion between the Mayor and Councilmen.

MINNESOTA now, like Wisconsin, wants to modify those laws which, in the excitement of the Granger movement, were passed and have proven such an oppressive burden on railroads. The sensible legislators out there find that they have gone to the other extreme.

ONE of the members of Congress from New York, when twitted the other day with having prepared a speech on an antediluvian subject, which he was anxious to deliver, sharply retorted that he had never prepared a speech. It was a refreshingly frank acknowledgment of a peculiarity which distinguishes some Congressmen,—notably those who hail from the Empire State.

JONES is the Democrat of the old school who is called upon to rise and explain where that one million dollars went to from the Georgia State Treasury. Now if Jones only had some "carpet bagger" and "mudsill" from the North to rest that little matter upon, what a relief it would be to Jones individually, and to his Democratic friends generally. Jones seems to be in distressing situation.

THE Democracy of Missouri illustrate the Democratic idea of public honesty in this way. Their leaders in the State Legislature have introduced and are urging the passage of a bill to give to creditors of the State, whose bonds fall due, a new bond for twenty years, of lesser security and lower market value, and to say to them "Take this, or nothing" If that is not repudiation it is pretty close to it.

BOWEN is out in another card. The strangest part of the trial thus far is that Bowen has not been brought out on the witness stand. He seems to be the happy possessor of as many facts concerning the scandal as a porcupine has quills, and yet for some reason he has not been permitted or called upon to ease his mind a little. He now fervently intimates a wish that Tracy would call him to the stand. Will Tracy call him?

THE disease, of which we now know the Emperor of China subsequently died, was small-pox, and made its appearance on the day of the transit of Venus. The superstitious Chinese will be sure to ascribe the fact to the baleful influences of the celestial event. The imperial proclamation on the subject which is a model of flowery diction, speaks of the appearance of the small-pox as a "happy occurrence," and the Emperor's being put in quarantine is called undergoing "restorative attention in undisturbed tranquility of mind."

THE counsel for the defendant in the Brooklyn case don't seem to appreciate the apparent courtesy of the other side in "resting their case" to allow the defendant to get a few words upon the public tympanum. The defendant rather fears that this is but a scheme to get out the testimony for the defence, and then come in with an after clap, and the situation certainly has that appearance,—although such tactics constitute a game at which two can play, and the legal friskiness of the counsel on both sides indicates that the play will be indulged in.

THE SENATE having passed the House bill for the admission of Colorado and New Mexico as States, with some immaterial amendments, it is almost certain that the anxious people of those Territories will have their wishes gratified. Colorado has a population of 140,000, with 735 miles of completed railroads constructed, at a cost of $30,000,000. New Mexico has also grown rapidly in wealth and population since 1870. The conditions annexed to the privilege are that the proposed State Constitutions are not to be voted on until July, 1876, and that those instruments shall secure perfect political and civil equality to all the people of the new Commonwealths. These conditions are just to the people of the United States as well as to the petitioners.

HON. LYMAN TREMAINE, one of the most eminent lawyers in Congress, differs from Mr. Poland and the honorable Senators who have attempted to prejudge the case, as to the meaning of the "Poland Press Gag Law." Mr. Tremaine says the Courts of the District of Columbia have held that libel is a crime against the United States, and that those who are guilty of it can be treated like those who are guilty of other crimes; that is, if indicted in Washington, they can be arrested elsewhere and taken back for trial. He, therefore, as chairman of the sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee, to which the subject was referred, recommended the passage of his own bill, introduced early in the session, prohibiting the indictment in Washington, for libel, of persons whose papers are published outside of the District, unless the party resides in the District. But the committee, for reasons best known to General Butler, the chairman, and four other members agreeing with him, have preferred to kill the bill in committee. We understand very many other sound lawyers in Congress agree with Mr. Tremaine that the Poland law, as it now stands, is a veritable "Press Gag Law," the Senate Committee to the contrary notwithstanding.

FOR the past six years, the co-education of the sexes has been a distinguishing feature of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and the results seem to completely refute the theory of Dr. Clarke. A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, who has been gathering some facts relative to the question, says that the experiences at Ann Arbor demonstrate that woman's capacity for sustained and heavy intellectual labor has been practically settled by this experiment, and he gives this pretty picture of one of the "divinities in blue:"

"The most sarcastic wit would scarcely be able to find any trace of the traditional 'blue-stocking' either in her dress or manners. On the day the Junior hop was given—by the way the most brilliant social affair this year in Ann Arbor—besides her regular duties, she listened and took notes to a lecture from the Professor in Greek on Epic Poetry and the Homeric discussion, and, in the afternoon, she heard another lecture from the Professor in Latin on Roman Antiquities. In the evening this demure little student of the day could scarcely be recognized—radiant under the gas-light, in pink satin, honiton lace, and powdered hair. Certainly a queer *melange* of duties and pleasures for one day! The women are here. And from all that I can learn and observe, I do not see that the woman, whose desire for study and development leads her to accept this grand opportunity placed within her grasp, is in any danger of becoming masculine, or 'unwomanly,' by reason of the broader intellectual culture and discipline she is gaining day by day, nor that the students have been injured by her presence, nor that the standard of scholarship has been lowered."

THE bill relative to the classification of cities, introduced in the Legislature by Mr. H. M. Long, is one which seems in every way worthy, and one that ought to pass. The bill will not disturb the present relations of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, cities of the first and second class; neither will it work any change in Allegheny, which is a city of the third class, except that it will make the latter the only city of the third class in the State. There is a manifest justice in such a division. Allegheny, now by population, takes rank as a city of the third class, and has no rival in that respect. Yet it is ranked with all the smaller cities, from 50,000 inhabitants down to 10,000, which lowers its rank and really makes it appear as a city of small importance. This, however, is nothing in comparison with the trouble which is entailed upon its representatives by this distinction. The city has many privileges not enjoyed by these smaller cities, and hence there is a constant watchfulness required to prevent its system of laws relating to street openings, Sinking Fund, Internal Improvements, &c., from being interfered with by bills which are made to suit cities of a smaller population. Some new division therefore is really necessary to protect the rights of the smaller cities as well as Allegheny, for a law that would suit Allegheny might not be applicable to them and *vice versa*. Hence, to prevent a conflict of legislation some division is necessary, and the bill presented by Mr. Long seems to meet the requirements of the case. It ought, and will, therefore, we think, become a law without opposition.

THE SECRET OF INFLUENCE.

The law which regulates the amount of influence each man shall exert in the community is one as fixed and determinate as Kepler's laws of the times and distances of the heavenly spheres. What its results in any given case may be depends, of course, upon the elements upon which it is to act. Thus, the influence a particular man will yield in one community is not the same in kind and amount with what will be allowed him elsewhere. Where society is highly cultivated, intelligent and refined, such, too, are its leading men; where it is material, it bows to the sceptre of material men. Such is the relation between the advancement of society and the weight that each man carries in social movements. The character of the leading men—the men most talked about and consulted in a place—is an index to the general drift of public sentiment there. Very often indications from this source are far from satisfactory. They oblige us to inferences altogether unfavorable to the people under review. Where this is the case, it is beyond question the duty of those who take higher views than those generally prevalent about them to do their utmost to expose the falseness of the standard of manhood that is held in such repute, and to bring the public to a more just estimate. It is a noble endeavor. It bears upon the thinking of every man, woman and child in the community.

One important fact, however, must never fall out of view. While the correction of the vicious state of things supposed will measurably result in bringing down from their supremacy those who now stand highest, no one to whom this is an *immediate* object of purpose or desire is competent to engage in the enterprise. That is to say, the man who, in his sense of the undue elevation of those unworthy men, seeks only to undermine them, takes too narrow a view of the case to be entitled to the name of a reformer. The evil cannot be corrected by the forced abdication of any individual potentates. The remedy is found only in the purification of the foundation head of power, the enlightenment, moral and intellectual, of those who practically, under the law, as here instanced, assign to this man and the other the amount of influence that is to attach to their names.

Least of all is he entitled to find fault with the deference shown to incompetent and unworthy men, or to complain of the slender amount that is shown him, whose chief pleasure is in carping at the foibles and denouncing the sins of his fellow men, whether above or below him in social standing. What right has such a man to claim influence? Upon what principle does the community, according to the degree of its own enlightenment, concede to each man his place on the great lever of public opinion? None other than this:—the man who can and will do the most for us shall stand foremost. It is doubtless oftener mistakingly applied than otherwise, but it is sound at the core. The man who can do, and has it in his heart to do more than any other, at any cost to himself, for the good of his fellows, may claim, though he will be the last man to do it, the highest seat among the men of his age and of his daily association. Besotted materialism or giddy fashion may deny him his place, but it will be because they are so blinded as to believe in another good than that which he would further, and hence, in all consistency, pay their homage to the representatives of this false ideal. But what good, conceivable or actual, can society derive from the man of cynic soul? He may be quick to detect hypocrisy and knavery; he may have the whole nosology of the body politic at the readiest command—yet if he have no remedy to offer, if he rather makes the hideousness of its leprosies his only capital, who is at fault if he sinks into contempt and obscurity?

Perhaps there never was a time in the history of human society when there was more offal for such congenial souls to seize upon. And yet we venture the statement that there never was a time when more potent agencies were at work for the elevation of our species and the establishment of the Christian faith all over the world. The truth is, after all, good men, men that love their kind, love every impress of God's image, however defaced, can have all the really valuable influence they ask. They may not hear their names echoed upon the thoroughfare, but with a sympathetic nature, a charity that would rather judge kindly than keenly, and an energy that belongs to a noble purpose, they can imprint their own characters upon their fellows,—an immortality infinitely better than that of fame,—and they shall leave a name that shall be mentioned, though possibly by few, yet ever with the tenderness of a fresh bereavement.

MR. BARTLETT, attorney for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, has gone to Minnesota to attach the property of Wm. S. King, in order to recover the amount received by him in connection with the sub sidy.

PERSONAL.

MR. ELIJAH THIEN FOH LAISIM, a native of Shanghai, China, has been chosen class poet for the class of 1877, in the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale College.

OF the sum of $50,000, required to start the mission proposed to be established on Lake Nyanza, in memory of the late Dr. Livingstone, $30,000 has been subscribed in Glasgow.

ANDREW JOHNSON has informed the Democratic State Committee of New Hampshire that in consequence of the extra session of the Senate he will be unable to speak in that State during the present political campaign.

JOHN A. TRACY, a director of the Lake Shore & Michigan South and Chicago & Rock Island Railroads, died in Erie, Pa., on Friday, aged seventy-eight years. He was the first President of the Erie & North East Railroad, and one of the most prominent business men of Northwestern Pennsylvania.

THE Hon. D. A. Smalley, for eighteen years United States District Judge of Vermont, will shortly retire from that position. As he still lacks about five years of the legal age fixed for his retirement, Congress, on account of his ill health, which had undoubtedly been caused by his labors on the bench, passed a special act retiring him with his salary.

THE popular belief that Mrs. Vail, the heroine of Tilton's "Tempest Tossed," is an apothesis of Mrs. Tilton, is not complimentary. The author presented her as a model of feminine virtue, but was compelled to keep her afloat in the mid-ocean for seventeen years, with her husband the only man within five thousand miles of her to place her above suspicion.

DECORATIONS are plentiful in Berlin. The German Crown Prince has no less than fifty-eight stars and crosses which he is entitled to wear; Prince Bismarck has no less than forty; Count Moltke and Roon have thirty-nine each. It is a little odd that really great men should care for such trash, and not leave it to the people of whose merit there is no other evidence.

THE Emperor and Empress of Russia are said to live a sad life from incompatability of temper, while the heir apparent is reported to treat his wife *a la Russe*. What that means may be understood when it is known that the whip is a common article of domestic economy in Russia, and among the peasantry the bride always presents a whip to her new-made husband. It is hung at the foot of the bed, and not infrequently used.

ARSENE HOUSSAYE tells us that the women are furious at the obscure lighting of the new Grand Opera House at Paris. They say that they can only be half seen in the twilight, and that the flashing of their diamonds is barely perceptible. And yet any other hall, says Houssaye, would be illuminated sufficiently by the diamonds scattered helter-skelter over the opera. Madame de Cassin exhibits four millions worth; Madame Musark, five millions; Madame de Pavia, six millions.

AMONG the papers of a Capuchin monk who has just died was found the following sly bequeath will: "I bequeath, first, to the Abbe Michard my breviary, because he does not know his own; second, to M. Jules Favre my frock, to hide his shame; third, to M. Gambetta my cord, which will prove useful one day round his neck; fourth, to M. Thiers his own work, that he may read it over again; and fifth, to France my wallet, because she shall shortly have occasion for one to collect alms."

MRS. FREMONT, in one of her pleasant papers on "distinguished people she has known," pays a merited tribute to the memory of Kit Carson. The motive of her article was the false light of fiction cast upon his name by a poet of the prairie and sierra. He was plainly no savage rake or ruffler. His domestic life was as regular and blameless as that of any deacon in New England. Even in his resentments he was as sincere and steady as clockwork. He once said to Mrs. Fremont, speaking of a man who had treated him unhandsomely, "If ever I get the chance I will do him an honest injury." A volume could scarcely give a more vivid idea of the old frontiersman than this phrase.

WE find in a Milwaukee newspaper some account of a much married minister of the Gospel, named Bonesteel, Sawyer, Green, Jones—perhaps with more aliases and possibly with more wives than No. 1 who lives in Andover, N. Y., and supports herself by taking in washing—than No. 2 who keeps the wolf from the door in Hanover, N. Y., by doing housework—than No. 3, formerly of Winona, who is dead—than No. 4 who abandoned him on finding out his real character. The Rev. Mr. Bonesteel-Sawyer-Green-Jones lastly and lately was joined to his No. 5 in Galesville, where he was building a Methodist church by contract. His polygamous depravity becoming known, his No. 5 was taken away from him, while he bolted for parts unknown and in quest of women yet to be married to him. For we have no doubt that Jones will go on marrying himself over and over again, just so long as he can keep out of the penitentiary. He is picturesquely described as having "light chin whiskers and a wart under his left eye."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

ONE thousand pills were stolen from a New York physician recently.

WALTON'S cotton mill in Philadelphia was burned last Thursday night.

IN Baltimore, last year, 75,000 tons of fertilizers were manufactured and sold.

"SEND us poems, sweet poems," says a western editor. The cold snap has used up nearly all the other fuel.

THE Allentown *Chronicle* speaks of an active iron market, advancing prices and a better feeling in the Lehigh valley.

IN a fight in New York on Friday morning between James Jordan and George Huffer, Jordan stabbed Huffer in the head, killing him instantly.

THEY build very large residences out West. An Iowa paper says: "It's only twenty-one years since the first house was erected in Burlington, and now it contains 20,120 inhabitants."

"CLANDESTINE MATCHES" are common in Paris now. Recently, in order to collect the tax on matches, the manufacture of these articles was made a State monopoly. The State makes them so poorly that they will not strike a light, so everybody buys the contraband article.

THE stockholders of the Northern Central Railroad met in Baltimore on Friday, when the annual report was read, showing the total receipts for 1874 to be $4,646,540; expenses, $3,338,553; net earnings, $1,292,496. The entire Board of Directors was re-elected, and they re-elected Col. Thomas Scott President.

A HUNTER in the forest, near Wittenburg, was surprised at the rush toward him, through the undergrowth, of a wild boar, but satisfied to see in a moment more that the boar was closely followed by two wolves, who brought it to bay against a rock wall. Thereupon the hunter shot it and the wolves retired.

A FIRE at Adrian, Mich., last Thursday night, originating in the boiler room of Maxwell & Co.'s planing mill, destroyed that building and its contents, S. P. Babcock's factory for the manufacture of sewing machine attachments, Austin & Teat's picture frame, sash and blind factory, and a portion of Berry's lumber yard. Total loss, $30,000. No insurance.

THERE was a scene lately enacted in a Court room at Mons, Belgium, which would have delighted a White League man. The accused considered himself insulted by the prosecuting attorney, and drawing a revolver pointed it at him. The attorney left. The pistol was in succession deliberately pointed at the Judge, jury and spectators, all of whom followed the example of the attorney. Then the accused left, and has never returned.

JUDGE BLODGETT, in the United States Circuit Court at Chicago, has decided that a life insurance company is competent to restrict its liability in case of death brought on by insanity of a holder of its policies, which contains a clause declaring the company not liable in such cases. This decision is in opposition to many previous decisions on this subject, as it has generally been said that in law insanity is essentially a disease, and that against it insurance companies could not be protected.

THE catching of terrapins has been a heavy business along the shores and rivers of the Chesapeake this cold winter. The average price this season was about $15 per dozen in Baltimore. It is said there are about 1,200 persons engaged in catching terrapins on the bay inlets in the early part of the season, and that about 300,000 terrapins are annually sent to Baltimore, from which point they are shipped to all parts of the country, and that the trade aggregated at least $300,000.

THE ice in the Schuylkill at Manayunk broke up on Thursday afternoon. The water during the night rose rapidly to twenty feet above its usual height, and only four feet below the highest point ever reached, submerging all the houses in the lower part of the town and forcing the occupants to abandon them and their contents. The gas works were overflowed, and the streets were in darkness. All the mills, except one, have suspended, throwing at least 2,000 persons out of employment.

THE proper size of a lady's belt is rather a curious matter for adjudication, but it is involved in a suit pending in a New York Court. There is a legal contest over a lot of belts which were returned by a purchaser as not being according to order, and experts have testified that there is a custom of the trade to the effect that a lady's belt shall not be less than twenty-seven or more than thirty-three inches in length. One man said that no lady fit to wear a belt could be compassed by one less than twenty-seven inches long, and we suppose it is equally fair to maintain that she has no claim to the belt if she has a girth of more than thirty-three inches. We shall be glad if this point is judicially settled, and has never returned.

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EDUCATIONAL.

THE library of Harvard requires a catalogue of 312 pages, and the total number of its affiliated students is 1,196.

THE Quakers of Philadelphia have purchased 93 acres of ground, adjoining Swarthmore College, and on which Benjamin West was born, and have presented it to the College as a free gift. The cost of the property was $20,000.

THE highest salary paid to male teachers in Illinois is $330 a month; the highest paid to female teachers, $224. The respective averages of the sexes are $48.19 and $33.46; in Massachusetts, $94.33 and $34.34. In Massachusetts one teacher in eight is a man, while in Illinois three teachers in seven are men.

A BOSTON authority estimates that 80 per cent. of the female school teachers are provided for by marriage after a few years' professional work. If this be so, the promise would be slight of inducing a larger number of our young ladies to face laborous studies, and a heavy expense, in qualifying themselves in high schools for a profession their connection with which might be so transient.

THE permanent school fund of Nevada has been increased from $104,000 to $250,000 in the past two years. Out of the school population of 6,305, only 923 were non-attendants last year—education being compulsory in Nevada. The Superintendent declares the compulsory school law to be a very popular measure. Efforts are making to move the State University, now established at Elko, to the western part of the State.

IN Delaware there are twenty-eight schools, educating 1,200 colored children, which receive no aid from the State. This is both unfair and unwise. The colored people pay taxes, and are entitled to the education of their children. Besides, such neglect by the State never fails to bring its own retribution, in the grim and onerous shapes of crime and pauperism. Whipping-posts cannot be made the substitues of intellectual and moral training.

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

Observations of Profs. Watson and Young at Peking—The Operation Described.

A letter from Peking, China, to the New York *Times*, has the following concerning the transit of Venus at that point:

FIRST CONTACT.

The appointed time came, and through the thin clouds the limb of the sun could be seen, unbroken by the expected notch, though we could hear the thumb of the photographic slide as, once in every twenty seconds or so, it shot in its guides against the stops that limit its motion. A minute more, and there, right at the predicted point, there is evidently some disturbance of the sun's outline; in a few seconds it becomes an evident notch—a few more, and it is plainly a portion of the disk of the approaching planet. The transit, the expected event of more than a hundred years, has fairly begun. Profs. Watson and Young, both obtained pretty satisfactory observations of this contact, though, on account of the higher power and darker shade-glass of his instrument, Prof. Watson was much troubled by the cloud. The photographers were also partially successful in getting pictures of this phase, but the rapidly shifting clouds around the sun and the faintness of his image rendered it quite impossible for Mr. Collins to point the heliostat with the necessary accuracy at all the exposures. During the interval between the contacts, the photographs continued to be made—a few of them are good.

THE SECOND CONTACT.

In a little less than half an hour the second contact occurred, and was observed as before, though through rather denser clouds. A few minutes later the sky in the sun's neighborhood was completely covered, and for nearly two hours only occasional glimpses could be obtained. Our operations were completely stopped. The interval was occupied in hunting up and repairing the break in the telegraph wires and in showing a few visitors, whom Prof. Watson had invited to come, between 10:30 and 12, the planet on the sun through the occasional breaks in the clouds, which I have mentioned. Among the visitors were Mr. Avery, (the American Minister,) and his wife; Dr. Williams, Secretary of Legation, and his family; the Danish Minister, the Spanish Charge, Capt. Bridgman, United States Navy; Dr. Martin, President of the Imperial College; Baron Holleben, the German Charge, and a number of others, mostly from the Legations. There was one Chinese official, who was admitted in order to convince him that the Western astronomers were right in their prediction. The Chinese astronomers had put the time about nineteen hours later, according to their calculations. I presume our faces were very long; at any rate our visitors condoled with us very pathetically, until soon after 1 o'clock it became evident that a better time was coming. The clouds were breaking, and a patch of cloudless, though dense, hazy, sky was approaching the sun. Our visitors congratulated us and considerately took their leave. In a few minutes we were in full blast again, making photographs at the rate of nearly one a minute.

THE THIRD AND FOURTH.

The third contact was observed, with a very satisfactory agreement of results, by all three of the astronomers, though the seeing was not very good on account of the indistinctness of the air. At the last contact, which was also well observed, the agreement was not so close, but the discordance was precisely such as was expected from the relative size and power of the instruments employed.

AFTER THE TRANSIT.

After the transit was over, the measurements and observations prescribed in the instructions were made, except that the last of the necessary photographs could not be made, on account of a dust-storm which came on a little before 4 o'clock and continued till sunset. During the night following the transit the necessary time observations were also made.

The Ivory Trade.

England imports about 550 tons of ivory annually, of which 270 tons are retained for home consumption. The Sheffield cutlers alone use, every year, 170 tons in their manufactories. Immediately after the Franco-German war, the price of ivory made a considerable advance. Large Zanzibar tusks were bought at public sales—

In 1867, at from £39 to £40 apiece.
In 1869, at from £41 to £44 apiece.
In 1872, at from £58 to £61 apiece.
In 1873, at from £58 to £72 apiece.
In 1874, at from £53 to £58 apiece.

Single tusks vary in weight from 1 to 165 pounds. The average weight of tusks is about 28 pounds. To furnish the ivory which is imported into England, 44,000 elephants are annually sacrificed. When we consider how much ivory is exported to other countries, we may get an idea of the war upon these mammoth quadrupeds which is continually carried on. Bombay and Zanzibar exports yearly 160 tons. Alexandria and Malta export yearly 180 tons. West Coast of Africa exports yearly 140 tons. Cape of Good Hope exports yearly 50tons. Mozambique exports yearly 30 tons.

Picking Up a Wasp.

A West Hill minister picked up a frozen wasp on the sidewalk recently, and, with a view to advancing the interests of science, carried it in the house and held it by the tail while he warmed its ears over a lamp chimney. His object was to see if wasps froze to death, or merely lay dormant during the Winter. He is of the opinion that they lie dormant, and of the dormantes tkind at that, and, when they revive, he says, the tail thaws out first, for while this one's head, right over the lamp, was so stiff and cold that it could not wink, its probe worked with such inconceivable rapidity that the minister couldn't gasp enough to keep up with it. He threw the vicious thing down the lamp chimney, and said he didn't want any more truck with a dormant wasp, at which his wife burst into tears and asked how he, a thinister of the Gospel, could use such language, right before the children, too.

A TRIBUTE TO STANTON.

The Honors Paid to the Great War Secretary.

In the *United Presbyterian* of this week is an interesting letter from our former townsman, General James A. Ekin, now of Louisville, Kentucky, in which he speaks of a recent visit to Washington City, and a stroll through the Congressional Art Gallery, where he noted the absence of any distinguishing tribute paid to the memory of a personal friend—the great Secretary of War. In mentioning this matter the General felicitously expresses himself in these words:

But, among all these statues, I looked in vain for one which I thought ought to grace the halls of the National Capitol—that of the great War Secretary, Edwin M. Stanton. The country, which he did so much to save, or at least those who represent it in Congress, seem, in the political excitement of the passing hour, to have become oblivious of his great name and glorious deeds. For several months grave hisin Oak Hill Cemetery was unmarked and unadorned, save by bright flowers strewn upon it by the hand of affection; but above the sequestered spot where repose his remains, a massive granite obelisk,—fit emblem of the strong character of the deceased statesman,—rears its towering front, bearing the simple inscription—

EWDIN M. STANTON,
Born December 19, 1814;
Died December 24, 1869.

This beautiful and appropriate monument was the tribute to his memory of one who was his truest and dearest to him while living, and who now dreamlessly sleeps beside him in death. But Mr. Stanton has a monument in the patriotic hearts and memories of the loyal people of the country more enduring than granite, marble, or bronze: and while remembering that in the late gigantic war between the North and the South, he, with almost superhuman energy, sent to the field the vast armies which, after so many heroic struggles, finally crushed rebellion and restored the integrity of the Union, they can never forget that during his brilliant war ministry, he filled a larger space in the public eye than any of his distinguished cotemporaries in the cabinet or in the field. And so there is every reason to believe that in a time not far distant, this popular sentiment, deeply rooted in the loyal heart of the country, will assume visible shape in the erection of a suitable statue or monument at the National Capitol, which shall perpetuate the form and features, while commemorating the name and fame, of one whom impartial history will proudly rank among the illustrious statesmen and unselfish benefactors of the Republic of the United States.

PROSPECTUS.

1786. 1875.

THE

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Political and News

PAPER

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Which are acknowledged to be THE BEST PUBLISHED IN THE CITY.

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Of Every Description.

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We offer most remarkable bargains in a large lot of genuine

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Commencing at $1 per yard and advancing, according to quality, up to $4 per yard. We desire to call particular attention to the great superiority of these Silks over all other makes offered in the American market for texture, color and finish. Prices will be found to be fully one-third under value.

Black Mohair Alpacas.

A very large invoice of these goods just opened, running in price from

25 Cents Per Yard Up to 75 Cents,

Which will be found to far surpass any we have yet opened. The fine Australian wools from which these Alpacas are manufactured permit them to be dyed by a new improved process, which gives them not only a lustrous shade of black, but also a permanence of color.

New Spring Colors in

ALPACAS, POPLINS, SERGES, PONGEES, &C.

New Bright Colored Plaids,
New Delaines, Tycoon Repps, &c.

New Spring Styles in

LADIES' MADE-UP SUITS,

Shawls of every description,
Jackets, Sacques, &c.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

Invite the attention of their Customers to the following lines of

NEW GOODS.

Black Silks, Black and White Stripe Silks, Black Silk Warp and Wool Cashmere.
White Swiss Robes, richly embroidered.
Puffed, Swiss and Lace Jackets, with Tablier.
Crepe du Chene Lace Jackets. New styles Crepe and Illusion Neck Ruching.
Swiss Ties, with Lace Ends, Silk Illusion Ties, "new."
Crepe du Chene Ties, with Antique Lace Ends.
Silk Hat Scarfs, new styles. Striped Scarfs, White Silk Neckerchiefs,

Muslin Undergarments.

A new and fresh assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Chemises, Night Gowns, Drawers, Dressing Sacques, Skirts, &c.

Natural Linen Table Covers,

And Napkins to match: Turkey Red Table Covers and Napkins to match,

Damask Table Covers and Covering by the yard.
Turkey Red Table Covering at $1 per yard.
Napkins from $1.25 per dozen up.
Huck Towels at 15, 20 and 25c up. We are selling a Huck Towel at $3.00 per dozen, worth $3.75.
A large line of fine Huck and Damask Towels, plain and colored borders.
New Colored Piques, Diced Piques.
Tucked Muslin, Revered Stripe Vic Lawn.
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French Organdie, Swiss, White and Colored Tarlatans, Irish Linen.
Embroidered Red Flannel for Skirts, Colored Opera Flannels, Park Blue Suiting Flannel.

Colored Veiling.

Hernani, Grenadine, Parisienne, Berege, new shades.
Black Thread and Brussels Net, plain and spotted.
Applique Tidies and Mats. Nottingham Tidies.

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Ladies' Costumes, Shawls, Sacques

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WHITE BED QUILTS,

At 80 cents and 90 cents.

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Bleached Muslins, all qualities,
Heavy and Fine Unbleached Muslins,
Feather and Straw Bed Tickings,
Fine White and Colored Bed Quilts,
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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, February 27, 1875.

The supply of money continues largely in excess of the demand, and the market shows no change whatever. The indications now are that Winter is breaking up, and the gradual opening of Spring will, it is hoped, cause a new era of prosperity. When that period arrives there will be a brisker demand for money than has been known for some time past. The stock market is rather more lively, quite a number of shares in the various institutions having recently changed hands. Real estate continues dull.

The 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia were issued by Sinking Fund Commissioners created under an act of Congress, and "the faith of the United States" is pledged "by proper proportional appropriations," and by levying taxes, to pay the interest on the bonds as it becomes due, and to provide a sinking fund to meet the principal. In this connection we may state that of the $8,000,000 of the holder of the District of Columbia bonds, only $3,000,000 have consented to take them with 3.65 interest, as provided for by law. An amendment proposed by Senator Allison compels the creditors of the District to take the 3.65 bonds within ninety days or have their rights cut off.

—We observe that persons who speak unofficially of the Union Pacific Company make use of a recent decision in the Supreme Court of the United States, in which "net earnings" were clearly defined as regards preferred stock in the Erie Railway. They claim that the decision settles what are "net earnings" as regards the mortgage which the United States has on the Pacific railroads. They say that the Government is entitled only to 5 per cent. (which ought to be correctly quoted as "*at least* 5 per cent.") upon such earnings as remain after paying all interest and other charges. Fortunately for argument, but unfortunately for the Treasury, one of the Pacific roads has reduced this claim to an absurdity. The Kansas Pacific Road has so managed its affairs that it has been unable to pay interest on its first mortgage bonds, and is in default upon them for one year and a half. This, according to the persons quoted, proves that the Kansas Pacific owes the Government nothing but what it can retain on account of transportation. Such a doctrine is more than a premium on ruinous management; it is an inducement to it, and cannot be seriously entertained by any holder of Union Pacific stock.—*N. Y. World.*

—Mr. H. B. Linderman, Director of the Mint, has issued the following circular, dated from the Treasury Department at Washington, and bearing date the 18th inst.: The provision contained in the coinage act of 1873 for silver coins of the denominations of half dollars, quarters and dimes be paid at the mint in Philadelphia and the assay office in New York city for silver bullion purchased for such coinage expired by limitation on the 15th inst., and silver will not therefore be issued hereafter in payment for silver bullion deposited or purchased at the several mints or the assay office in New York, but will be exchanged for gold coins at par in sums of not less than $100. Silver bullion may be deposited as heretofore for bars or trade dollars. Silver bullion separated from gold deposits will be paid for in gold coin at such valuation as may be established from time to time by the Director of the Mint. For the present, and until further notice, such silver will be paid for at the rate of $1.12½ per standard ounce. Silver coins, other than the trade dollar, are manufactured on account of the Government only, and the silver bullion required for that purpose will be purchased, when needed, by the Superintendents of the mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco and Carson City, and the assay office at New York, with the approval of the Director as to price, terms, and quantity.

Luther S. Kauffman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Asked.
Gold	114¼	114⅝
U. S. 5ixs—1861—coupon	119½	119⅝
5-20s 1862	116⅜	116½
20—1864	119⅛	119½
" 1865	119⅛	119½
" 1865—coupons	119⅛	119½
10-40's	116⅛	116⅜
Currency 6's	118⅝	118⅞
New 5 per cents.	114⅜	114⅝
10-40's—coupons	116⅞	116⅞
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	101	101⅜
Erie	25	25⅛
L. S.	100	100⅞
C. C. & I. C.	5	5½
St. Paul	34	34⅜
Do. Pref	53⅝	53⅞
Michigan Southern	74	73⅝
Do Central	71⅝	71⅞
North Western Common	42⅜	41⅞
Do. Pref	53⅜	53⅝
Rock Island	103	103⅛
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	90⅛	90⅜
Pacific Mail	32⅜	33⅛
Western Union Telegraph	73	73⅛
Ohio & Mississippi	25	24⅞
Union Pacific	40¼	40½
Toledo & Wabash	11⅜	11⅝
Harlem	128⅝	128
Adams Express	101½	101¾
American Express	64	63⅝
U. S. Express	58	58⅜
W. Fargo & Co Express	85	85½
Fort Wayne	98	98
Hannibal & St. Joseph	20	20⅛
Panama	111	111

Luther S. Kauffman furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
P. R. R.	54⅝	55
" scrip	107¼	
Reading	56⅜	57
United Cos. of N. J.	132	
Old Creek	10¼	
Lehigh Valley	63	63⅜
Central Transportation	44½	45
N. C. & St. L. 7's	91½	92
W. C. & St. L. 7's	75	

NEW YORK, February 26, 1875.

Money 2¼@3; prime mercantile paper 4 to 6. Sterling was steady at 482¾@483¼ for sixty days and 486½ for sight. The dry goods imports for the week were $3,396,817. The customs receipts amounted to $500,000. Gold was strong, opening at 114¼ and closing at 114⅜. The carrying rates were 2, 2½ and flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $342,000. The clearings aggregated $31,000,000. Government and railroad bonds were firm. State bonds were quiet. The day closed with an improved feeling in financial circles, especially on the Stock Exchange. Advices from Washington state that the public debt statement for February will show a decrease in the debt of between three and four million dollars. The stock market was irregular. Union Pacific and Pacific Mail were strong during the morning, with an advance of 3-4@⅞ per cent., while the Granger stocks—St. Paul and Northwest—declined respectively ⅞ and 1 per cent. Later a portion of this decline was recovered, and Western Union and Lake Shore advanced respectively ¾ and ⅜ per cent. Erie was weak, falling from 27¼ to 26⅜. Union Pacific ranged at 40, 40⅝ and 40½, and Ohio at 25¾, 24½ and 24 3-4. Canton dropped from 64½ to 62¾, and recovered to 64. The whole market closed strong, except Erie. The features of the day were Pacific Mail and Union Pacific. The total transactions aggregated 140,000 shares, including Pacific Mail 29,700, Union Pacific 22,500, Western Union 22,100, Northwestern 17,200, Erie 12,300, Lake Shore 11,500, Ohio 9,900, St. Paul 8,800, Wabash 3,400, Northwest preferred 2,100, St. Paul preferred 1,000, and Rock Island 700.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 119½; 5-20's of '62, 114⅝; do of '64, 115; do of '65, 115⅛; do of '65 new, 113⅝; do of '67, 119¼; do of '68, 119¾; 10-40s, 117⅜; new 5s, 114⅜; currency 6s, 118⅝.

State Bonds.—Tennessees, old, 67⅜; do new, 67; Virginia, new, 39; do old 30; North Carolina, old, 25; do new, 12.

Stocks.—Canton, 62½; Western Union Telegraph Company, 72½; Quicksilver, 33; Adams Express, 101½; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express 85½; American Merchants' Union Express, 66¾; United States Express, 57½; Pacific Mail, 33½; New York Central, 101¾; Erie, 26⅜; do preferred, 45; Harlem, 128½; do preferred, 125; Michigan Central, 74; Pittsburgh, 90¾; Northwestern common, 41¾; do preferred, 53¾; Rock Island, 103½; New Jersey Central, 108¾; St. Paul, 33½; do preferred, 53½; Toledo & Wabash, 11½; do preferred, 15; Fort Wayne, 98½; Terre Haute, 7½; do preferred, 25; Chicago & Alton, 102½; do preferred, 105½; Ohio & Mississippi, 24½; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 64⅜; Burrington & Quincy, 108; Lake Shore, 73½; Panama, 3½; Illinois Central, 109¾; Union Pacific, 40½; Central Pacific, 96½; Union, 99¾; Delaware & Lackawanna, 110¾.

LONDON, February 26—5 P. M.—Consols 93⅜; 5-20's of '65, 108; do of '67, 107⅝; 10-40's, 103⅜; new 5s, 103; New York Central, 97; Erie, 24½; do preferred, 41½.

PARIS, February 26.—Rentes 64f. 65c.

FRANKFORT, February 26.—5-20's of 1862, 99¼.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, Feb. 26, 1875.

There was a much better feeling in commercial circles to-day, which was owing no doubt to the improved condition of the weather, as compared with Thursday, and there was a larger volume of business in consequence. The attendance at the Chamber of Commerce was large, unusually so, nearly all the leading interests were represented, and the best of feeling prevailed; our merchants are becoming better and more generally acquainted and since they have commenced to meet together daily on 'Change, and as they come to know each other better, the little jealousies and animosities, which are engendered for want of a proper understanding and acquaintance, have, to a great degree, subsided. Quite a number of new faces were visible to-day, and the samples of goods were, if we mistake not, the largest since the Chamber has been opened. Instruction, which was concise, New Orleans molasses, offered by Elwood & McCracken. Following sales were reported:

1 car high mixed shelled corn, free, 73c.
1 car high mixed oats, on track, 65c.
1 car white oats, on track, 65½.
1 car white oats, on track, 66½.
1 car rye, 98c.
40 bbls hevy beans—⅞ bu, $1.90.
25 bbls " do. $1.90.
1 car Youghiogheny cement on private terms.
1 car mixed car corn, 72.
40 bales wheat straw—¾ ton, $15.
1 car No 1 timothy hay at $22.
2 cars middlings on private terms.
6 cars prime yellow shelled, 72c.
1 car No 1 Hungry hay at $22.
1 car choice yellow ear corn, 78.

REMARKS—Grocers, for some in freely, but with a steadio demand, prices are fully maintained; sales in a jobbing way, at ⅞2 to ⅞3 per barrel for fair to prime, and ⅞4.25 to ⅞4.50 for choice.

APPLE BUTTER—Bulk; 8@9c ⅞ gal.

BEANS—The demand continues to improve. Sales of 65 barrels of navies were reported on 'Change at ⅞1.90 ⅞ bushel; quotable, in a jobbing way, at ⅞1.80@1.85 ⅞ bu for mediums, and ⅞1.65 @1.70 for pea.

BUTTER—The receipts are increasing, and with the supply accumulating and a stronger disposition to realize, the market is weak and prices are drooping; sales of prime to choice at 28@28 cents, with an occasional small sale of gilt-edge at 30.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—⅞3¾ ⅞ ℔.

CHEESE—Prime to choice are very fair demand, and the indications are that prices will have to be advanced here before long; we continue to quote, in a jobbing way, at 15@17 for prime Ohio Goshen, and 17½@18 for New York do.

CRANBERRIES—⅞10@14 ⅞ bbl.

DRESSED HOGS—⅞6@6½ ⅞ 100 ℔.

DRIED FRUIT—There is an increasing demand for Apples, and as the stock is light, prices are hardening; we now quote at 7@7½ for fair, and 8@ 8¼ for prime to choice. Peaches continue dull, but unchanged at ⅞5@9½ for halves.

EGGS—Are in better supply, but prices are still maintained; 34@35c for strictly fresh, and 29@30 for packing.

FLOUR—The movement in flour continues light, without, however, any quotable change in prices. We continue to meet quotations with a jobbing way, as follows: Spring wheat flours, ⅞5.25 to ⅞5.50 for Wisconsins, and ⅞5.50 to ⅞5.75 for Minnesota. Winter wheat, ⅞5.50@5.75 for red and ⅞6@6.25 for amber and white. Rye Flour, ⅞5.50@5.75.

GROCERIES—Trade continues quiet; it is dull; very dull as compared with what it usually is at this particular time. As noted in our last report, Sugars continue firm, and there is no refined goods is fully maintained. Our dispatches, both from New York and Baltimore, continue to report Coffee dull, and the indications generally point to a still further decline. Tobaccos strong with every indication of an advance.

SUGARS.

Crushed	11¾	Standard B	10⅜
Granulated	11¾	Ex C Standard	10¼
Powdered	11¾	Demaras	8½@10¼
Confectioners' A	11¼	Porto Rico	8½@ 9¾
N. O. Sugar	9½@ 9¾		

SYRUPS.

Sugar house	36@40	Sugar Drips	55@60
Sugar Syrup	45	White Drips	60@65
Silver Drips	55	Extra Golden	65@70

COFFEES.

Rio Good	21 @22
Rio Prime	23 @24
Rio Fancy	25 @26
Roasted Rio, in ℔ packages	22
Roasted loose	27½
Roasted Java, in ℔ packages	40
Roasted Java loose	39½

RICE.

Rangoon ⅞ ℔	7 @7¼	Patna ⅞ ℔	7¼@8
Carolina ⅞ ℔	8 @8½		

MOLASSES.

Porto Rico	50@55	New Orleans	72@75
Demarara	50@55		

GRAIN—There is a continued fair degree of activity in the grain markets; indeed, trade in this line appears to be the only one that is fully maintaining its business. Wheat is in fair local demand and may be quoted steady at ⅞1.14@1.16 for Penna and Ohio red, and ⅞1.18@1.20 for amber and white. The Oat market is fairly active and steady, but unchanged; white others have purchased coal free in elevator. Ear Corn is in steady demand and prices are still maintained; quotable at 75@77, as to quality. Shelled is offering pretty freely and may be quoted at ⅞70@72 for white and mixed, and ⅞67@69 for yellow. Rye is also in steady demand at ⅞1.10@1.12.

HAY—There is a very fair demand for baled, and the market is firmer but unchanged; prairie, ⅞17@ 19; timothy ⅞20@22. Oat Straw, ⅞17@18; Wheat Straw, ⅞14@15.

MILL FEED—Bran, ⅞1.25@1.30; Shipstuffs and Shorts, ⅞1.30@1.35; Middlings, ⅞1.40@1.50; Chopped Feed, ⅞1.30@1.40.

ONIONS—⅞2@4 ⅞ bbl.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 12@14 cents; do. Turkeys, 16@17c.

POTATOES—There was an active demand today, and as the supply was unequal to it, prices were advanced; sales were reported, in a jobbing way, at ⅞1@1.10 ⅞ bushel, the outside figure for prime Rose Blows.

PROVISIONS—The general tone of the market was a shade firmer to-day, but prices were unchanged.

Hams—Extra S. C. ⅞ lb	13¼	Lard-Prime Leaf in tierces, ⅞ lb	14½
Shoulders—S. C.	10¼	Do. Kettle	15
B'fast Bacon, S. C.	12¼	Lard-Ref. for summer use	13
Dried Beef, Sugar Cured, old	15	Do. in ½ bbls	14
Beef Tongues Sugar Cured, ⅞ doz	⅞7.00	Do., in bkts	14½
Bacon Shoulders	8½	Do., 5 ℔ do	17¼
Short Rib Sides	11¾	Do., 3 ℔ pails	17¼
Clear Sides	12¼	Do., 5 ℔ do	17¼
Mess Pork, ⅞ bbl	⅞20.50	Do., 6 ℔ do	17½
Mince Lard Oil	90	Do., 10 ℔ do	17½
Extra Lard Oil, per gal	⅞1.12	Cheese, per lb	17
Carbon Oil	12	Miner's Lard Oil	85
Lard, ⅞ bbl	⅞7.00	¼ bbl Pigs Feet	2.00

PEAS—⅞1.90@2 ⅞ bush.

RAGS—Quiet and unchanged; regular sales at 2¾ @3c for good mixed, woolen ⅞ ℔.

SEED—Clover Seed is quiet and unchanged at ⅞6.50@7 ⅞ bush, and Timothy at ⅞2.90@3.25.

TALLOW—City, 8½@9; country, 7½@8.

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET—WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, Feb. 26, 1875.

PIG IRON.

Trade in this important commodity has been very quiet during the past week, and the outlook does not appear to be as favorable, so far as this market is concerned, as it was during the early part of the month. The impression prevailed then that the lock-out was fast drawing to an end, that the puddlers had concluded to accept the situation and resume work at the reduction, and some of the mills bought considerable pig in consequence; so far as we can learn, however, but very few of them (the puddlers) have resumed work, and there is no telling how long the season may continue, or when it will end. This being the case, the demand for pig has almost subsided again, so far as the mills are concerned; the most of them bought more or less some few weeks ago, and they are not now disposed to increase their stock until there is some prospect of the puddlers going to work at the reduction, and the general tone and spirit of the market is weaker, without, however, any quotable change in prices. Following sales were reported:

ALLEGHENY COKE.

150 tons White	$24 00	4 mos
200 tons Gray	25 00	6 mos

CHARCOAL.

25 tons No 2 Missouri—H B.	$32 00	4 mos
100 tons No 2 Foundry	31 00	cash
55 tons No 1 Foundry—H R	30@32 00	4 mos

MUCK BAR.

200 tons Muck Bar	$43 00	cash
100 tons Muck Bar	41 00	cash
150 tons Muck Bar	40 00	cash
200 tons Muck Bar	43 00	4 mos

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM L. S. ORE.

100 tons Medium Gray Forge	$23 00	4 mos
100 tons No 2 Foundry	25 50	cash
100 tons No 2 Foundry	24 75	cash
100 tons No 2 Foundry	25 40	4 mos
500 tons No 2 Foundry	Private	
150 tons No 1 Foundry	28 00	cash
200 tons Close Gray Forge	22 00	cash
200 tons No 2 Foundry	25 00	cash
100 tons No 2 Foundry	24 00	cash
250 tons Gray Forge	22 00	cash
200 tons White and Mottled	21 00	cash
100 tons Mottled	22 00	cash

MANUFACTURED IRON.

The general position of the market for finished irons remains substantially as noted in our last report; trade is generally reported dull, although it is about all that can be expected under existing circumstances. Mill owners generally do not appear to be much worried in consequence of the lock-out; some of them claim that, in view of the general and unsatisfactory condition of the market, they have made or saved money by it, that the less business they do when prices afford no margin for profit, is but little the case all winter, the better, and besides, as a general thing, they have still been able to supply the immediate wants of regular buyers.

NAILS.

The Nail trade continues to increase somewhat, orders are coming forward more freely, the best evidence of which is the starting up of nearly all the nail mills; prices, however, are very unsatisfactory, and we doubt whether manufacturers would be willing to contract for forward delivery at current rates, viz.: $4, 60 days, with the usual discount of two per cent. for cash. Horse Shoes are still quoted at $4¼, cash, for 100 keg lots.

SCRAP IRON.

There is a continued steady demand for No. 1 Scrap, and as it is in light stock, prices are firm but not quotably higher, $32@33, delivered free at mills. Dealers quote buyy rates, cash, as follows: No 1 Scrap, $30@32; Machinery Metal, $29; light Scrap, $15; Axle Plate, $12; Car Wheels, $22; Car Axles $28; No. 1 Car Springs, $45.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, Feb. 26, 1875.

The market was generally reported quiet to-day, but prices were without quotable change as compared with Thursday. Crude, for immediate shipment, quoted at 6¾@6¾, although we did hear it intimated that it could have been bought at 6¾, 7½; the fact is there are but few buyers here, as not over one-fourth of our refineries are in operation, and manufacturers are not inclined to buy for future delivery at current rates, notwithstanding there are those who consider the raw article good property at quotations. It is generally conceded that the production is not as great as compared with the corresponding time last year, also that development, during the greater part of the winter, in consequence of the very low prices and exceeding cold weather, was almost suspended, yet the stock in the producing regions is heavy, and this is not without its effect in keeping prices down. Refined continues quiet and unchanged; quoted at 9½c delivered on Pennsylvania cars, to go to Philadelphia, and 11¼ delivered on Connellsville cars to go to Baltimore. The reg lar reports from Philadelphia quoted at 14¼, yet we are cognizant of offers to sell that half March at 14.

There is little or no movement in Barrels; the receipts and offerings continue light, but the demand is also light and prices are entirely nominal.

The following shows the amount of petroleum moving out to European ports at New York and Philadelphia:

NEW YORK, Feb. 23, 1875—P. M.

	Refd, bbls.	Refd, Crude, bbls.	Naphtha, cases. bbls.
Capacity of vessels on berth loading petroleum	71,650	47,200	7,900 6,200
Amount on board	17,613	25,400	3,300 1,450
Required to fill	54,037	21,800	4,600 4,750

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22, 1875—P. M.

	Refd, bbls.	Refd, Crude, bbls.	Naphtha, cases. bbls.
Capacity of vessels on berth loading petroleum	37,900	10,000	5,800 ....
Amount on board	7,000	.....	....
Required to fill	30,900	10,000	5,800 ....
Stock on hand Feb. 20, about	33,000	.....	....

At Baltimore there was, on February 22d, a capacity on berth of 79,400 barrels refined oil, with ..... barrels on board, leaving 79,400 barrels required on fill.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
N W Stevenson	Central O W	479
N W Stevenson	Liberty O W	216
Greer & C	Sunbeam O W	87
G M Robinson	Sunbeam O W	80
Total		955

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK, American Pig.—The prospect of coal troubles has made the Iron companies indifferent to making sales, and some of them are holding at $30, but with few, if any, sales. We hear only of some Coleraine. There is, however, iron in the hands of second parties, which can be bought at from $28@29. Although a determined coal strike would greatly lessen the production of Iron, and considerably advance the price, consumers show no desire to buy in advance of their immediate wants, and business at present amounts to hardly anything. We quote No. 1 Foundry, $28@30; Foundry No. 2, $26@28; Gray Forge, $24@28.

Scotch Pig.—The market is firmer on account of the probable increase of 10 ⅞ cent. in the duty. We quote now: Eglinton, $34; and Coltness, $36@ 39. It is evident that any increased demand would advance the price, especially as our cable reports note an improvement on the other side.

Bar.—The demand is small, but it seems that it is still in excess of the production, which is at present very small on account of strikes and the frost. Stocks everywhere are very much reduced. We quote 2.8c for Eastern mills, and Western, 2.40@ 2.5c.—*Iron Age*, 25th.

PHILADELPHIA.—The iron market has been active and excited during the week past, from fears of a scarcity of coal, which would cause all the furnaces of the Mahoning Valley to blow out. Some of the furnaces of that region are already out from this cause, while others have purchased coal from other furnace companies which have been idle for some time. As the collieries of the Wyoming region are at work, the fear is not likely to suffer, and it is stated that the Reading Company has arranged to supply some 400 to 500,000 tons of lump coal, from storage points East, so that Schuylkill furnaces need not be kept in. The effect of the scarcity has, however, been to cause an advance equal to ⅞2 per ton in Pig Iron in the asking price, although actual transactions have not been as yet, to our knowledge, effected at more than 50 cents to ⅞1 per ton higher. Stocks of iron are materially decreased, most of the prominent companies being well sold up. Forge Pig is in demand by rolling mills at Pittsburgh at better prices, which indicates either a return of the boilers to work or fears of a scarcity. Foundry orders are being received, and the railroad companies are replenishing rolling stock, all of which, with the decreased production, would naturally have a tendency to strengthen prices, without any trouble in the coal regions.

Bars are somewhat stronger, and both light and heavy Rail sections generally sought. Old Rails are without material change, but the railroad companies are about the only holders, and they begin to stiffen prices. Scrap keeps well up, and is relatively the highest article in the market. Some large transactions are reported, particularly an unusually large sale of Allentown Pig Iron, which we fail to find substantiated. Prices are hard to quote and unsettled. The following represent the asking prices so far as Pig Metal is concerned, viz.: Pig Iron—No 1 Foundry, ⅞30; No 2, ⅞28; Gray Forge, ⅞26@27. Bessemer Pig, ⅞30@33 at works. Old Rails, ⅞28@30. Scrap—⅞32@33.

ENGLISH IRON MARKET.—A cable dispatch to the *Iron Age*, under date of 26th, reports Scotch Pig—The market is active, and a large business has been done. Prices are advancing. The following are makers' quotations:

Gartsherrie No	49s
Coltness No	52s
Langloan No	52s 6d
Eglinton No	49s 6d

Manufactured Iron.—No change to note in condition of the market, and quotations remain £9 10s@ £10 5s for best Staffordshire Bars.

Rails.—Market dull. Welsh are quoted £6 10s@ £7 5s.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 26, 1875.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat; demand fair and market firm and higher; No 1 spring ⅞1c; No 2 ⅞1c bid spot; 85¼c seller March; 88¾c seller April; No 3 81c; rejected 77c. Corn; demand active and prices advanced; No 2 mixed 64¼@64¾c spot; 64¾c bid seller March; 65¾c bid seller May; No 2 yellow 65¼c. May; rejected 63¼c; ear 63c. Oats; demand active and prices advanced; No 2 33¾@33¾c spot; 33¾c seller March; 33¾c seller April; 36¾c bid seller May. Rye dull and nominal; No 1 98c. Barley; demand active and prices advanced; No 2 81,11@ 1.12 spot; $1.12 seller April; $1.12 seller May.

PROVISIONS—Dressed hogs firm; light $7.20@ 7.65; heavy $7.30@8.00. Pork active at $18.10@ 18.15 spot or seller March; $18.40 seller April; $18.75 seller May. Lard; demand active and prices advanced to $13.25@13.27½ spot or seller March; $13.47½ seller April; $13.67½ seller May.

WHISKY—Nominal at $1.06.

On call Board Wheat was ½c higher. Corn and Oats unchanged. Lard easier at $13.25 seller March.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 26.—Flour in moderate demand; receipts 4,000 barrels; sales Western and State at 10@24 20; common to good ⅞4.60@ 4.85; good to choice ⅞4.85@5.65; white wheat extra ⅞5.35@6.00; extra Ohio ⅞4.75@5.65; St. Louis ⅞4.50@ 5.65. Rye flour quiet and unchanged. Corn meal steady at ⅞3.80@4.50. Wheat—Receipts 24,000 bush; No 1 spring ⅞1.15@1.18; No 2 ⅞1.04@1.07; No 2 Chicago ⅞1.07@⅞1.10½; No 2 Milwaukee ⅞1.10 @1.12. Corn—Receipts 60,000 bush; sales 70,000 bush; No 1 spring ⅞1.15@1.18; No 2 ⅞1.04@1.07; No 2 Chicago ⅞1.07@⅞1.10½; No 2 Milwaukee ⅞1.10 @1.12. Corn dull at 80@85c. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats quiet. Corn firmer and in fair demand; receipts 7,000 bush; mixed western 62½@64c; yellow 83½@ 84c. Oats firmer; mixed western 34@36c; white 38@ 48c. Lard firmer; steam 13¼@13½c; kettle 13¾@ 13¾c. Pork firmer and fairly active at ⅞18.05@ 18.10. Whisky firmer at ⅞1.06@1.07. Clovereed dull and heavy at ⅞10.87½@11.00.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 26.—Flour dull and drooping; superfine ⅞4.50; double ⅞4.75; treble ⅞4.87½@ 5.25; choice ⅞5.50@6.00. Corn; none in first hands; prices higher, dealers selling all kinds at 81@ 1.05. Oats firm at 70@72c. Bran ⅞1.05. Hay dull; choice ⅞20; prime ⅞19. Pork dull and lower at ⅞18.50 asto weight and quality. Dry salt meats quiet at 7¾, 7¾, 10½, 10¾. Bacon dull and lower at 11½@12½c. Hams dull at 13c. Lard quiet; tierce packers 14c; refined 14½@15c; keg 14¾@15c. Sugar firmer; stock 9,729 hhds; refined 9½@10c; Cuba 8@8½c; fair to fully fair 6¾@7¾c; prime to choice 8@8½c. Molasses; stock 12,193 bbls; market firmer; centrifugal 47@52c; strictly prime 53@54c. Whisky quiet; reetified $1.10@$1.11.* Coffee quiet; fair to prime 14½@15½c. Corn meal ⅞4.10@4.20.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 26.—Flour firm and in good demand; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family ⅞4.87½@5.00; Indiana and Ohio ⅞5.25@5.75. Wheat held firmly; red ⅞1.18@1.20; amber ⅞1.20; white ⅞1.20@1.31. Rye 95c. Corn steady; yellow and white mixed 80@83c; Indiana and Ohio 77@80c. Pork ⅞19.50. Whisky ⅞1.10. Petroleum quiet; refined 14¾@14¾c; crude 10¼c. Clovereed in fair demand at ⅞10.60@11.75. Butter; New York and Bradford county extra 35@37c; do firsts 33@34c; western extra 28@30c. Cheese unchanged. Eggs declining; western 28@30c.

February 16 2-16@16¼c; March 16 3-32c; April 16 13-32c; May 16 27-32@16 29-32c; June 17 3-32@17 3-16c; July 17 7-16c; August 17 17-32@17 9-16c; September 16 21-32@17c.

NEW YORK, February 26.—The following is the comparative cotton statement: Net receipts at all United States ports during the week, 74,322 bales, last week, 105,978; total to date, 2,908,872; last year, 3,022,468. Exports for the week, 79,267; last year, 81,405; total to date, 1,684,784; last year, 1,697,772. Stock at all United States ports, 829,145; last year, 836,322; stock at all interior towns, 119,; last year, 134,743; stock at Liverpool, 712,000; last year, 723,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 336,000; last year, 367,000.

NEW ORLEANS, February 26.—Cotton: demand fair; sales of 6,500 bales; prices were irregular and a shade easier during the morning but recovered by hardening and closing strong; good ordinary to strict good ordinary 14¼@14¾c; low middling to strict low middling 15@15¾c; good middling to strict middling 15⅝@16c; good middling to middling fair 16⅜@17c; receipts 3,672 bales; exports coastwise 704 bales; to Great Britain 3,296 bales; to continent 8,925; to France 13,821; coastwise 2,641.

Wool.

PHILADELPHIA, February 26.—Wool in improved demand; fine rrm; medium and combing coarse and high; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above 55@56c; X 51@55c; medium 50@53½c; coarse 50@52½c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and western fine 49@52½c; medium 50@ 52c; coarse 50@52½c; combing washed 45@47½c; delaine washed 46@47c; unwashed 45@50c; fine unwashed 36@37c; common and medium do 40@43c; unwashed 35@36c; extra and medium pulled 45@50c; No 1 and super pulled 43@44c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 26.—The package trade in staple cotton goods are firm, at current rates, for lengths of brown sheetings, denims, &c., continues light in first hands. Cottonades are improving. Fancy prints are in good demand and firm at the full range of previous prices. Cotton flannels are active and scarce. Dress goods are in better demand. Cotton shawls are in fair request. Hosiery is active.

Chicago Bean Market.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—Choice Eastern were in good demand on local account, and there were also a number of orders on the market for shipment. The arrivals continue light, and there being only a moderate supply on the market a firm feeling prevailed, and values were well maintained. Quotations ranged at $1.75 ⅞ bushel for choice Eastern mediums in bags, $1.40 in barrels for large lots and $2 in a retail way. Western dull at $1@1.70 ⅞ bushel for common to choice. Navy quotable at $1.90@2 ⅞ bushel for good to choice hand-picked. Sales were 5 barrels poor Western mediums at $1; 50 barrels choice Eastern at $1.90; 140 barrels do, at $1.92½; 5 barrels Western navy at $1.85.—*Tribune.*

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD—100 bbls lime campbell J & co; 100 do J B canfield; 150 pkgs fish curry & M; 1 car lumber South Side Planing Mill co; 1 car lumber Walker Bro; 150 pkgs fish curry & M; 1 car meal Albuckles & co; 52 pkgs fish J Herman; 1 box wood in shape Fahnestock & H; 2 do fish W purdy; 7 half bbls butter J L Graff & son; 3 bbls rubber Hartley Mcl & co; 2 bxs s cases F Pollard; 2 bbls fish T Mccoy; 80 steel incese G & co; 7,000 lb bar iron Shoenberger & son; 1 car meal J Pettit & co; 5 bbls 5 kegs oat meal Voigt M & co; 21 pkgs oat meal Schlegal & Z; 12 bbls flour Atlas Mill Co; 2 bbls flour Mcl & co; 1 pkg mdse Pittsburgh J chambers; 16 bbls g apples 9 bbls d peaches Voigt M & co; 7 bbls apples Moore & H; 2 bellows Logan & Co; 150 gallo plaster J Graff & son; 1 bbl whisky J Nusser; 1 do B Brose; 1 do owner; 6 pieces mdse W H Shoaff; 1 box cigars W Green; 7,500 J M Shoaff.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—1 car s corn J Holmes & co; 5 do wheat Whitmyer & Co; 1 do do Lindsay & Mcl; 1 do do Mcl & co; 1 do do Smith W Ferguson; 2 do hay Bricker & Son; 1 do s iron Maloney & L; 5 bbls apples Voigt M & co; 10 do Heald & Co; 10 bbls H W Wilkamp; 1 car do Elwood & Mcc; 1 do barley Fred Shields; 1 do oats Pope & Owens; 1 do spelts J Mcquinn; 1 car do meal Bruce & Co; 1 do flour Middlings Dorrington Bros; 5 tres shoulders F Seilers & co; 1 cs hams Rea H & K; 25 bbls spirits Calvert & F; 20 box soap Jenkins Bros; 10 do candles Jos Flem ing; 20 bags 1 seed G A Martin; 1 car meal R H Reed & co; 5 cars flour T C Jenkins; 2 do Jenkins B & co; 20 do Hutchens Bro & co; 1 car meal J Mccullough; 1 car p lead Bailey F & C;

HOME NEWS.

Kansas Relief.

The following contributions have been received at this office, in addition to those already published, for the relief of the Kansas sufferers:

Mrs. E. Torrence, Surgeon's Hall, Allegheny County.....$5 00
S. L. B.....5 00

Another Robbery in Allegheny.

Last evening about 7 o'clock, some thief or thieves entered the residence of Mr. M. Munhall, No. 178 North avenue, Allegheny, and proceeded to the second story, where a hasty search was made for valuables. They succeeded in getting a gold watch and chain and a quantity of other jewelry.

Suit in Ejectment.

A suit in ejectment was begun in the Common Pleas Court No. 1 yesterday, by Jane O. Morgan against Gibson A. Murdorf and Henry Jackson to recover possession of a lot of ground on Jane street in the Twenty-fifth ward, city. A summons was issued returnable first Monday in March.

A Mean Pickpocket.

Yesterday afternoon about three o'clock, while a lot of women were waiting in the front office of the Allegheny Board of Poor Directors, in the City Building, one of them named Mrs. Fox, caught the hand of a colored man in her pocket. As soon as detected he slipped away in the crowd. She supposed that the woman had already seen Secretary McGonnigle, and after getting some money had put it in her pocket. Secretary McGonnigle was soon after notified of the affair but the colored man had cleared out.

Police Instructions.

The following orders were issued yesterday to the city police force:

Any officer or patrolman getting intoxicated, or sleeping while on duty, will be dismissed from the force. 2. No officer shall smoke a cigar or pipe while on duty in the streets. 3. Neglect of this order is a suspension. 3. Policemen detailed to the different stations will study well the instructions laid down on the cards and carry them out to their fullest extent. 4. The signal boxes in the different stations are to be used in carrying on the business connected with the Police Department and not as toys. 5. Any officer in charge of a station who fails to carry out the instructions on the card and allows any member of the officer found using the box for amusement or interfering in the transmission of messages will be removed.

By order of the Mayor.

JAMES McKNIGHT,
Chief of Police.

ART APPRECIATION.

Scene: Gillespie, Wood Street.

Large Landscapes, by George Hetzell, in Window: Subject, Wheatfield; in the distance Mountains, in back ground River; Meadows, Cattle, &c., in foreground. Enters country gentleman, makes inquiries in regard to picture. Mr. Wall supposes he is a customer, answers all questions in his usual polite manner, and finally asks, "Were you thinking of purchasing a picture, sir?" "Purchasing pictures. Oh, no; but I am in search of a farm, and I like the looks of that." Exit. Gentleman supposed this was an advertisement.

COUNCILS TO-DAY.

A Lively Session in Prospect.

City Councils will hold a meeting to-day and lively times are anticipated. The Mayor expresses his settled determination to veto the appropriation ordinance, and if Councils are called upon to consider the situation, some ordinance must be passed to-day, as the legal limit of time for the passage of such an ordinance will expire today.

Another interesting question will be that in relation to Mr. Christy Magee's claim to the Mayoralty. Mr. Magee proposes to ask Councils to swear him into office by virtue of the election last October, and if they refuse which they will do [illegible] ...ssary to throw the Court with his claims.

Altogether the [illegible] ...ively, as it certainly will be, an important session.

LAWRENCE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Annual Meeting Friday Morning—Report of Directors—Election of Directors for the Ensuing Year.

The annual meeting of the Lawrence Railroad Company was held yesterday morning in this city, when the report of the Directors was presented and read.

After paying quarterly dividends of two and a half per cent. each, the balance was credited to account of surplus profits about one per cent. This account now amounts to $42,486.40, or nearly ten per cent. on the capital stock.

After hearing the report the stockholders held an election for Directors for the current year, which resulted as follows: Thomas D. Messler, President; G. W. Cass, J. N. McCullough and John B. Jackson, of Pittsburgh, A. C. Crawford and H. M. Buchanan, of New Castle, and Caleb B. Wick, of Youngstown.

PROPERTY VALUATIONS.

Appeals Before the Revisors Yesterday.

The following appeals from the Seventeenth ward were disposed of yesterday by the Board of Revisors: Warren Fisk's heirs, 26-10 acres from $37,135 to $35,100. J. G. Brown, 1 piano, $600 to $200. George L. Miller, Butler street, $6,915 to $6,250. Metropolitan Bank, frame, $2,868 to $8,300. Jno. Naser, from $10,125 to $14,350 per foot. D. S. Williams, 215 acres, from $41, 250 to $39,200; stable $600 to $200; piano, $50 to $200. Jos. Mitchell, 1,508 Forty-fifth street, frame house, $5,810. Jno. Chiselett, piano, from $450 to $150. John H. Scott, from $10 to $50 per foot. Daniel Donahue, Forty-fourth stpeet, lot from $3,600 to $2,700. Wm. Stewart, lot Forty-second street, $3,240 to $2,700. Mrs. McLaughlin, house, $900 to $600. Ed. Davison, house, $5,100 to $2,700, frame house, $4,000 to $3,600; frame house and stable, $1350 to $650. Hugh Keating, 1 buggy, reduced from $250 to $200. Elizabeth Lang, 2 two-story brick houses, from $2,520 to 2,100. 1 two-story brick house, from $1,350 to $1,200. Pat. McCallop's lots on Kellar street, from Forty-second to Forty-third street reduced from $45 to $40 per foot front. W. C. Brown, one buggy, from $250 to $100; shop and storeroom from $450 to $300. Jarvis Wainwright, frame brewery, from $3,000 to $1,200. Wm. Smith 2 two-story frame houses, from $2,970 to $2,400.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

The Jancey plan of lots on Haight's run were fixed at $100 per lot, on Ann street at $200 each, and the water-line lots $100 each. Joseph Dilworth, for Anchor oil refinery, appeal dismissed.

INSURANCE.

Some Interesting Statistics from the Commissioner's Tables.

A summary of the condition of the joint stock, fire, and fire and marine insurance companies of Pennsylvania, on the 1st day of January, 1875, compiled from the statements of said companies to the Insurance Commissioner, shows the following statistics concerning our home companies:

NAMES.	Cash capital.	Rec'ts	Losses	Present Risks.
Allemania	$500,000	109,565	221,382	27,378,974
Allegheny	76,000	42,631	28,264	2,424,572
Artizans	200,000	122,324	11,482	1,692,366
Ben. Franklin	150,000	74,765	41,139	3,940,761
Birmingham	100,000	61,272	30,644	3,304,750
Boatman's	126,000	75,346	24,877	2,974,176
Cash	100,000	38,221	4,713	2,172,548
Citizens	100,000	38,414	16,926	1,972,200
City	100,000	91,271	26,927	4,175,220
Enterprise	250,000	97,477	49,150	4,203,805
Federal	400,000	155,566	21,189	2,423,812
German	100,000	78,260	18,983	6,432,270
Ger. & American	200,000	30,877	6,222	1,753,960
Humboldt	32,145	17,640	5,702	1,402,410
Householders	25,000	9,741	4,098	794,192
Iron City	125,000	42,497	22,091	2,244,498
M. & M. Ins. Co.	155,000	79,631	29,983	5,551,010
Monongahela	163,982	38,756	8,659	1,821,443
National	500,000	91,175	49,000	4,203,805
Pennsylvania	115,800	82,428	28,346	6,022,785
Pittsburgh	100,000	96,326	42,987	4,392,489
Reliance	100,000	46,402	12,000	1,997,000
South Side	50,000	33,319	22,955	1,497,725
Teutonia	75,000	45,562	12,613	2,636,241
Union	100,000	45,562	12,613	2,636,241
Western	225,000	85,593	21,463	4,746,464

The following are the footings of the above table: Cash capital, $2,825,276; receipts, $1,870,922; losses, $812,709; present risks, $110,481,829.

HINTS ON HOUSEHOLD TASTE.

BY SIR CHAS. L. EASTLAKE.

On Wall Paper---Selection No. 3.

Pugin, in his design for mediæval paper-hanging, no doubt, borrowed largely from the ancient diaper patterns employed during the middle-ages for surface-decoration, and of which perhaps the early Italian school of painting affords the best examples. The picture gallery at Siena abounds in works of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, which are richly suggestive of such designs. When I visited this gallery some years ago, I made notes of several of the patterns introduced in panel painting by Niccolo di Segna, and other masters. Many of them are well suited for paper-hangings. The leaves of certain plants, when conventionally treated, become excellent decorative forms. Of these ivy, maple, crowfoot, oak, and fig leaves, a e well adapted for the purpose. Gold, when judiciously introduced, is always a valuable adjunct in the design of paper-hangings.

Paper-hangings should in no case be allowed to cover the whole space of a wall from skirting to ceiling—a "dados" should be left to a height of two or three feet from the floor—and a second space of frieze left just below the ceiling and filled with an arabesque ornament is always effective.

The most dreary method of decorating the wall of a sitting-room is to cover it all over with an unrelieved pattern of monotonous design. It is desirable that the prevailing tint of a carpet should contrast rather than repeat that of the wall paper.

W. P. MARSHALL,
Dealer in plain and ornamental wall paper. No. 47, Seventh street.

Money to Loan.

I am prepared to loan money on the new *A. V. R. R. bonds* as collateral:

$20,000 to loan on mortgages.

For sale, 50 shares Lawrence R. R. stock.

GEO. B. HILL, No. 75 Fourth avenue.

Dining Room Furniture

in endless variety at

J. L. LYTLE & CO.'S,
169 Smithfield street.

MUNICIPAL HEALTH.

The City's Sanitary Welfare.

Yesterday's Session of the Board of Health—Death of Dr. McCandless—Resolutions of Respect—Interesting Annual Reports of Health Physician and Meat Inspector—The State Board of Health—Trouble With the Poor Board.

The Board of Health held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon in Municipal Hall. The members present were Messrs. Asdale, McCann, Thomas, Backofen and Arthurs. Dr. McCann was called to the chair.

After the reading of the minutes the Health officer announced the death of Dr. A. G. McCandless, a member of the Board, following which Dr. Asdale submitted the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT.

WHEREAS, With deep feeling and profound regret we have learned of the death of Dr. A. G. McCandless, long an honored and useful member of this Board, therefore

Resolved, That in his death this Board loses a faithful and honest member, the community an upright, exemplary and intelligent citizen, the city a servant commendable for his zeal and probity, and his family a christian father, friend and protector.

Resolved, That in their sudden bereavement and great sorrow we tender to his family our sincere condolence and profound sympathy.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this Board be directed to forward to the family of the deceased a copy of these resolutions.

The Board also decided to attend the funeral of Dr. McCandless in a body.

Captain Ward appeared before the Board and requested its influence with the Street Committee toward the construction of a sewer on Washington street. The Captain was in favor of this improvement as a sanitary measure and regretted that the Board did not possess sufficient power to construct the sewer itself.

Dr. Asdale expressed pleasure at seeing a member of the Taxpayer's Union before the Board and asking its aid in securing a necessary improvement. He trusted that Captain Ward would now see the necessity for conferring additional powers upon the Board.

The matter was finally referred to the Sanitary Committee.

INTERESTING ANNUAL REPORTS.

The annual reports of the Health Officer, Physician and Meat Inspector were received and filed and on motion of Dr. Asdale the Printing Committee was instructed to advertise for bids for their publication in pamphlet form.

From the statistics submitted by the Health officer we learn that last year 5,961 nuisances were abated. The deaths aggregated 3,381, being a decrease of 138 from 1873. Of this number 3,257 were white and 124 colored; males 1,822 and females 1,559. The deaths each month were as follows:

January	357	August	324
February	241	September	290
March	315	October	291
April	279	November	207
May	238	December	253
June	231		
July	453	Total	3,381

MEAT INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

The report of Meat Inspector Lindsay shows that during 1874 the following amount of stock was shipped from the East Liberty yards:

Cattle	360,361
Hogs	718,765
Sheep	693,994
	1,773,120

The total number of dead stock that came into the yards on the cars was as follows:

Cattle	267
Sheep	1,085
	2,157
	4,519

The Inspector says that the only effective way to obviate the evils that characterize the present system of slaughtering in this city is to concentrate in an abattoir the work of slaughtering, and all the other industries dependent upon it. The abbattoir should be located where the offal could be promptly removed and the premises kept scrupulously clean. At this place butchers could have all their animals slaughtered and their meat preserved in the best manner. The expense to the butchers would be much less than by the present method. The Meat Inspector could promptly detect and rectify all abuses and would be enabled to devote much more attention to the floating wagon trade from the country districts and especially the stock yards.

The Inspector also reported that he had made a careful estimate of the amount of fresh meats sold by the butchers and others in the city during the year, as follows:

Amount of fresh meats of all kinds sold and consumed in the city for the year ending Dec. 31, 1874, 38,836,950 pounds. This is an increase of thirteen cents per pound to the consumer and 3,000,000 to the round sum of $5,948,686.50.

HEALTH PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

The report submitted by Dr. W. S. Snively, Physician to the Board, was quite lengthy, and contained numerous tables and diagrams, from which we make the following very interesting extracts:

There occurred during the year 3,381 deaths, a weekly average of 65, estimating the population at 132,000. The death rate was equivalent to 25-68 in each thousand inhabitants against 25-46 for 1873, a very decided decrease. (Table No. XII omitted.)

It will be observed from the figures given in the table, the death rate of the city of Pittsburgh and Allegheny are equal, but when we take into consideration the fact that in Pittsburgh *all* the deaths which occur in the city are registered by the Board of Health, and Allegheny has no system, no single Hospital to swell the death rate, it is but fair to conclude that the death rate of Allegheny is considerably higher than that of Pittsburgh. Allegheny is one of the few cities in the country which can justly appreciate the value of thoroughly organized sanitary administration, and the official registration of deaths, marriages and births.

According to the figures furnished by the Registrar of the city of Savannah it heads the list with the enormous death rate of 40.96 per thousand. Charleston and Montreal furnish the almost equally high rates of 38.96 and 32.22 respectively, while New Orleans the death rate is 30.21. Troy, Hoboken, New York City, Fall River and Baltimore each furnish a higher death rate than Pittsburgh, while Boston and Lowell are about equal to that of Pittsburgh. All other cities, from which returns have been received, show a considerably lower rate. It is a disagreeable fact which does not augur well for the future healthfulness of this city that cities of much greater size and population than Pittsburgh, as Philadelphia, St. Louis, Chicago, Boston, Cincinnati and San Francisco should exhibit much more favorable mortality returns.

THE DIRTIEST CITY IN THE COUNTRY.

In view of the fact that Pittsburgh exhibits the highest death rate of infants and children under five years of age of any city in the United States, and stands ninth upon the list of twenty-five cities having the highest death rate per thousand of the inhabitants, it may be proper to submit an explanation of these facts, and present a few of the many reasons for their existence in Pittsburgh as the dirtiest city in the country. Naturally so because of the number and extent of its manufacturing establishments, which necessitate an enormous consumption of bituminous coal, and an unusually heavy traffic, as compared with other cities, over its streets, rendering it exceedingly costly and difficult to keep them in repair. And it is owing to the niggardly policy and expenditure of the public funds that the streets which stand continually in need of repair, in a decent condition as regards cleanliness, not yet find that the city is willing to appropriorionately small an amount expended for this purpose as in Pittsburgh.

From filthy streets and alleys to filthy dwellings and filthy clothing, is but a step. This is notably the case in regards the poor, who, in the majority of instances, are compelled to exert all their energies to obtain the means of subsistence. Cleanliness of person and dwelling are luxuries they cannot afford. Filth invites sickness and disease. This is especially true of the group of diseases termed infectious, which during the past year have contributed so largely to increase the mortuary reports of infants and children. The records of the various public health organizations of the country show that the mortality from infectious diseases form an extraordinarily large portion of the total mortality. All the mighty casualties of battle and pestilence never, in the history of the world, even approximately destroyed as many human lives as the extensive prevalence of infectious diseases even in war, as it is well known that the devastation which has been produced by scientific instruments of death, is usually not so great in extent as that which has been produced by the infectious diseases that have broken out in the armies. In filthy clothing, filthy dwellings, filthy streets and sewers, the poisons of infectious diseases when introduced find favorable ground for their growth and development, for we know that under favoring circumstances infectious diseases can reproduce themselves and to an unlimited extent.

THE SPREAD OF INFECTION.

With a minimum quantity of vaccine virus we can vaccinate a child and obtain matter from him. From this child ten and even more can be successfully vaccinated. From each one of these children ten more in turn, and so on, so that what at first was scarcely an appreciably quantity of the virus of the disease, is sufficient to produce the disease in 1, 10, 100, 1,000, 10,000 children, and so on *ad infinitum*. There is no limit to the extension of the disease until there are no individuals to whom the poison can be successfully conveyed, otherwise the number of persons who could be infected by a minional quantity would be unlimited in the strict mathematical sense of the word. As with the vaccine virus, so with smallpox, measles, scarlet fever, &c., the poison can be multiplied to an endless degree.

Infectious diseases are now popularly denominated "diseases dangerous to the public health," or preventable diseases, and one of the important functions of the municipal health department is to guard against their propagation and spread. The civilized world is awakening to the vital fact that it is the business of governments to understand and enforce sanitary truths. No fact is better established than this, that in every large city there is too great an amount of sickness that should be prevented—too many deaths that should not occur. The fact has been cautiously deduced by the best English authorities, from abundant and well established data, that for every death there are constantly sick, at least two persons. This gives seven hundred and thirty days sickness and disability for every death. Dr. Jarvis has shown that in Massachusetts, in 1870, renowned as that Commonwealth deservedly is for its sanitary solicitude and vigilance, there was a loss in the effective period equal to 270,461 years by premature death and 24,533 years by sickness, making 301,014 years loss of force or productive power in a single year.

There was the same proportionate loss in the previous year, and there is no reason to hope that it will not be the same in ratio of the numbers of the living for years to come over the sanitary habits and conditions of the people of Massachusetts. If these are the demonstrated results among a people so well protected by sanitary regulations as those of that State, what must be the appalling figures in the vital statistics of this city, which has not a tithe of the legislative protection that guards Massachusetts.

HOW IS IT HERE?

We find that in no city of equal size in the country is so little attention paid to sanitary affairs, or so small an amount of the public funds expended for preserving and promoting the health and comfort of its citizens as in Pittsburgh. Franklin's maxim that "public health is public wealth" has not found that degree of application in the minds of thinking and intelligent Councilmen which we had reason to expect. It is a false economy which fails to provide the Board of Health with sufficient funds to enable it to place the city in good sanitary condition, or to provide proper accommodations for the sick, crippled and infectious diseases, thereby crippling the officers of the Board in their efforts to prevent the propagation and spread of infection.

In addition to the immense labors involved in registering with exactitude the births, deaths, and marriages which have occurred during the year, the Board of Health has exerted its utmost efforts, by the judicious expenditure of the limited fund placed at its disposal to promote the material welfare of its citizens by improving the sanitary condition of the city, by the abatement of nuisances deleterous to health, by limiting the propagation and spread of infectious diseases, and by providing unprovided with a hospital for their reception) in caring for the sick and suffering from these causes, together with a multitude of minor details too numerous to mention, but which are fully set forth in the report of the Health Officer.

WHAT ACCOMPLISHED IT.

All this has been accomplished by the annual expenditure of the inconsiderable sum of ten thousand dollars, the amount appropriated by the Councils of a city containing the estimated population of 140,000 people. Unfortunately for the popular reputation of the Board of Health, as compared with other departments of the municipal Government, the results of the most successful labors appear in lives saved and sickness prevented among the lowly and unknown. It constructs no costly and imposing public edifices, it builds no elegant and attractive school houses. It controls no charitable institutions. It plans no extensive public Water works. It does not grade and pave magnificent public avenues. In a word, it does nothing to excite the admiration of the public, or gain its applause. It has not even the poor privilege of cleaning the public streets and thereby appealing through the public eye to the public heart. Such is the ingratitude of man life. Its members have generously devoted their time and the best talents they possessed, to the services of the city, the public health of which had been placed in their keeping.

A CLEANLY SUGGESTION.

Pittsburgh expends annually, through its Board of Guardians of the Poor, thousands of dollars for the maintenance of destitute men, many of whom are capable of doing work, but unable to obtain employment. Would it not be wisdom on the part of the city authorities, by affording these men employment in the business of sprinting and cleaning the public streets and alleys, to expend at least a portion of this fund, instead of, as at present, employing it to maintain them and those dependent upon their daily labor, in a condition of pauperism and mendicancy.

SANITARY MATTERS.

The following resolution offered by Dr. Asdale was adopted:

Resolved, That the Sanitary Committee be instructed to examine and report upon the most practicable and cheapest system of disposing of cess pool contents and other offal; also, to report rules better defining the duties of the Sanitary Inspectors.

Dr. Asdale said that the Act of Assembly now before the Legislature creating a State Board of Health for the protection of life and health, and to prevent the spread of diseases in this Commonwealth, after which he submitted a petition for the signature of the members of the Board, asking the passage of the bill by the Legislature. It was decided to sign the petition and forward it to Harrisburg.

AN UNSETTLED QUESTION.

A communication was read from Dr. J. S. Thorn asking the Board to pay for the destruction of a lot of clothing belonging to an indigent family in the Thirteenth ward, afflicted with the small pox, and which clothing was burned by the Health officer for the purpose of preventing the spread of the disease. As a supplement to the communication Mr. Gray stated that one of the patients had died. The Board of Health had also been applied to for the payment of the funeral expenses. A request had been made of the Board of Guardians of the Poor to defray the expenses but it had refused on the ground that the case was within the jurisdiction of the Health Department. The Board expressed its willingness to furnish the necessaries of life to all indigent families afflicted with infectious diseases but declined to provide unprovided with a hospital for their reception) in caring for the sick and suffering from these causes, together with a multitude of minor details too numerous to mention, but which are fully set forth in the report of the Health Officer.

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AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Brief Notes of Matters Personal and Otherwise.

THE health of Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D. D., is improving at Santa Barbara, California.

CONFIRMATION SERVICES will be held at St. Peter's Episcopal Church on Easter Sunday.

A CLASS of thirteen persons was confirmed at St. Mark's Church, Johnstown, Sunday week.

A REVIVAL is now going on in Brown's Chapel, Allegheny. There have been over forty accessions thus far.

THE noon-meeting at Y. M. C. A., rooms to-day will be led by J. D. Carlisle, Esq. Subject: "The Land Divided."

THE Pittsburgh M. E. Conference is to meet in Alliance, Ohio, on Wednesday, March 17th. Bishop Bowman presides.

THE Rev. Dr. Sloan, will preach in the First Presbyterian church, Union avenue, Allegheny, to-morrow morning at 10½ o'clock.

THE West Virginia M. E. Conference is to meet next Wednesday, March 3d, at Point Pleasant, West Va., Bishop Bowman presiding.

MR. THOS. B. MCKEE has declined the call extended to him by the U. P. congregation of Sterling Valley, in the Presbytery of Caledonia.

AN address by Mrs. Gormly will be delivered at the Alliance Rooms on Sunday, Feb. 28th, at 3 o'clock P. M. Subject—"Warnings."

REV. DR. HORNBLOWER will not be able to do anything more at the Seminary during the present session, and it will be necessary for him to be absent all Summer.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Y. M. C. A., will be held at their rooms this evening at 7.45 o'clock. The members and friends are earnestly requested to be present.

THERE will be services in the Fifth U. P. church, Allegheny, (Rev. J. W. Witherspoon, pastor) to-morrow at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School and Bible class in the afternoon.

REV. D. BERROW'S of Mansfield, this county, has accepted an election to The Church of the Holy Comforter (Episcopal), Rahway, N. J., to take effect on the first Sunday after Easter.

THERE will be a national reform meeting in the Alliance rooms, Pittsburgh, on Monday evening, March 1, 1875. Rev. McMillin, Williams, Johnston, Scovel and others will address the meeting.

IT is understood that Rev. E. S. McKitterick, has signified his intention to accept the call extended to him by the Third U. P. church, Allegheny, and will preach in this church to-morrow at the usual hours.

REV. T. H. HANNA will deliver the 12th lecture of the Y. M. C. A., course, to-morrow afternoon, at four o'clock, in the Second Presbyterian Church, Penn and Second streets. Subject: "The Christ of the Bible."

REV. DR. PEARSON will occupy his own pulpit, after two Sunday's absence, at the Fourth Avenue Baptist Church. Subjects: morning, "The Bible Union," and evening, "A Picture of the Woman You Want for a Wife."

SERVICES to-morrow (Sabbath) morning, in the First R. P. Church, corner Sandusky and South Diamond streets, at the usual hours, 10:30 A. M., by Rev. Samuel Young, and in the afternoon by the Rev. Oscar Hugo.

REV. W. A. EDIE, of Allegheny, is, at present, supplying the Franklinville U. P. congregation, in the Presbytery of Caledonia, and will continue to do so for some time. Another Line of Biblical Evidence for the Existence and Eternal Duration of such a Place."

THE Rev. W. G. Morehead, of Xenia, Ohio, pastor elect of the Fourth U. P. church, Allegheny, passed through the city yesterday on his way to Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland county, where he delivered a lecture last evening. He returns to-day and will preside in the Fourth church to-morrow both morning and evening.

A MEETING of the Ministerial Association of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, will be held in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian church, Wood street, on Saturday, March 6th, at 2 P. M., for discussion, "What should be the attitude of the Pulpit toward the popular amusements of the day?" To be opened by an address by the Rev. Joseph King, of Allegheny.

THE many friends of Rev. Dr. A. D. Clark, pastor of the Sixth U. P. church, Allegheny, formerly (Manchester) will be glad to learn that he is steadily recovering from his recent attack of pneumonia, although he is not yet able to resume his pastoral duties. Rev. H. H. Harvey, of Hartstown, Pa., will occupy his (Dr. Clark's) pulpit to-morrow, morning and evening.

UNION SERVICES will be held on Sunday at 2 1-2 P. M., in Brown's chapel, corner of Hemlock and Boyle streets, Allegheny, to be conducted by the pastor, assisted by the Revs. Woodson, Floyd, Thompson and others. All pastors and members of churches will be present. The object is to pray for the relief of the suffering among the colored people in Louisiana, in compliance with an order from the Bench of Bishops. Services will be held at the same hour in all the churches of United States. At 7 1-2 o'clock on Monday evening similar services will be held in the Wylie avenue A. M. E. church.

OSCAR HUGO preaches to-morrow in Allegheny, viz: In the morning in the North Presbyterian church, corner Lincoln and Grant avenues, Professor Holge, D. D., pastor. In the afternoon, in First Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner Sandusky and South Diamond street, Rev. Mr. Young, pastor. In the evening, in First Presbyterian Church, Arch street, between Water and Ohio, Rev. E. E. Swift, pastor. Subject: "An open Bible, our Public Schools, and the Sacredness of the Sabbath, the three strongholds of our liberties."

SOME of the secular newspapers have taken occasion, in view of the results of certain styles of preaching, to suggest that the pulpit speak more of practical matters. But that is not the remedy. Leave out the cross, and repentance cannot be truly preached; the message is but a counsel to reform man-wards; the root of the evil is not attacked, and no spiritual fruit can be promised. Repentance toward God is possible only when God is recognized as Holy Love, and Christ crucified alone thus reveals him. If he is what Paul proclaimed him to be, then preaching that ignores his death is worth than useless. It hinders repentance. Our generation is by no means the first to have witnessed startling proof that it encourages immorality. —*Presbyterian Banner.*

REV. DR. BROWN, Corresponding Secretary of the Board of Home Missions reports that during the quarter ending December 31st, 1874, 120 ministers have been laboring in 172 stations. The number of members reported is 7,372. The average attendance upon public worship on the Lord's day 13,338. The additions to the membership in these churches or stations have been 151 by profession and 253 by certificate. The decrease by death and removal has been 149. The number of teachers employed in the Sabbath-schools 765. The average attendance of scholars 6,279. These stations during the quarter have contributed to the Boards of the church, $988.94, and for the support of the missionaries laboring among them, $12,739. Most of them report one or more weekly prayer-meetings.

THE Forty-seventh annual Report of the Baptist Mission Work in Pennsylvania, Rev. Levi G. Beck, Secretary, is on our table. From it we learn that during the year 1873-4, 46 missionaries have been helped to the extent of $11,197.23; that the entire receipts of the year are $14,529.92; disbursements, $14,451.86; balance in the treasury, $78.06. Indebtedness at the close of 1873, $500; close of 1874, $421.94. Of the receipts, $2,252.24 are from legacies, the balance from churches. Of the receipts, $3,458.70 comes from the eight association of Western Pennsylvania, and the expenditure in the same field is $5,744.16. Baptisms in the churches aided by the association, 338. The report is a valuable document, giving the associations in the State, and the grand total of members, which is 61,310.

THE Ladies Temperance Alliance at their regular meeting held in their hall, corner Market street and Third avenue, on Wednesday afternoon, February 24th, appointed a committee of six ladies to solicit contributions of food, clothing and fuel. The ladies appointed to wait on our citizens are Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Morris, Mrs. Leonard, Mrs. Holmes, Mrs. Snively and Mrs. Hagerman. The ladies will hold a prayer meeting on Sabbath afternoon at four o'clock in their hall, corner Market street and Third avenue. The meeting is specially designed for young men out of employment, who from various causes may not feel disposed to attend regular meetings in churches. To all such they extend a cordial invitation. Some gentlemen will always be in attendance to conduct the meetings and every effort will be made to interest all who attend, and make them feel at home.

THE pastoral of Bishop Domenec on the Jubilee Pastoral of the Pope is published in this week's *Catholic*, the organ of the Church in the Pittsburgh and Erie dioceses. Among the conditions to gain a plenary indulgence are: First—A good confession, and to receive worthily the Holy Eucharist. Second—Those who reside in the city of Pittsburgh must visit once for fifteen days, the Cathedral and the churches of St. Philomena, St. Patrick and Holy Trinity. Those who reside in South Pittsburgh, the Cathedral, St. Michael's, St. John's, and St. Peter and Paul's. Those who reside in Allegheny city, the Cathedral, St. Peter's, St. Mary's and St. Andrew's. The Catholics who do not reside in the above named places, can visit their parochial churches, and the inmates of convents, colleges, and academies, the chapels attached to these institutions. These visits can be made on fifteen consecutive days or at intervals.

THE ITALIAN SLAUGHTER.

Arrest Yesterday of Fred. Guscetti and Michael Peccie—An Appeal to Vice Consul Viti.

Fred. Guscetti, the well-known Italian, who is indicted in Westmoreland county for being an accessory before the fact to the murder of his countrymen, was arrested in this city yesterday, as was also Michael Peccie, and both were taken to Greensburg. The arrest was made by Deputy Sheriff Guffey, of Westmoreland county, assisted by Captain Joe Irwin, of the city police force. Guscetti was found on Second avenue, near the Point, and after being taken in custody he was lodged in the Central Police Station until the train left for Greensburg. The action of the Grand Jury of Westmoreland county is creating great excitement among the Italians at all the points where they are working, and fear is causing many of them to desert their labor and seek protection in this city. Mr. Guscetti, who, by the way, is a gentleman of very superior intelligence, and only wishes to see justice done, says that at the Loyalhanna mines a French Canadian read to the number of Italians an account of the action of the Grand Jury, and they at once quit their work and started for Pittsburgh. A warrant has also been issued for the arrest of Mr. C. H. Anderson. The gentleman we understdnd is now in Chicago, but as soon as he learns that he is wanted he will doubtless appear in Greensburg in *propria personæ*. As an indication of the feeling among the Italians, the appeal sent yesterday to Mr. Vite, is sufficient evidence:

PITTSBURGH, PA., Feb. 26th, 1875.

Hon. Cav. Alonzo Viti, Italian Consul, Philadelphia, Pa.:

Please come quick to Pittsburgh. Although the papers and public opinion favors the Italians, still the action of the Westmoreland County Court has terribly shocked and terrified our countrymen. Almost all the Italians within a radius of forty miles have sought safety in the city. With the scarcity of labor, and in such hard times, to have to leave work is the worst affair. But what else can we do? Who can help us? Fred. Guscetti, who put us at work, is in prison; also, Michele Pecci, one of the *two* witnesses examined before the Grand Jury. Now, the time to earn the thanks of our fellow-countrymen has come. See that justice is done. You have the power, and you cannot allow our innocent countrymen to rot in prison, and their families to [illegible] the name of 102 Italians, I remain your most [illegible] servant,

GUISEPP PIANELLA.

AN IMMENSE ICE GORGE.

Fifteen Miles of Ice Sixteen Feet High Behind the Big Rock Island Bridge.

The ice in the Allegheny river has broke and all gone out, but there is an immense gorge in the Kiskiminetas awaiting the loosening effect of sunshine and rain. From a gentleman who was along that stream yesterday, we learn that the gorge extends from its mouth a distance of about fifteen miles up, and that the ice is piled to an average height of sixteen feet above the general level of the water. At some points it is much higher and greater. The Conemaugh and Loyalhanna rivers have both emptied their icy contents into the Kiskiminetas and created such a gorge as has not been known for many years before. As the ice will give way at the mouth of the